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THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XX.

We Meet Them With Rifles.

"They're goin' to try it, an' ther's some Injuns out ther; the whol' o' the woods is alive with 'em. Be ready now! This ain't goin' ter be slouch o' a fight."

I sprang to the nearest opening, yet paused to be sure of the arrangement within. The gray light stealing in through the small firing holes failed to reveal distinct view across the room.

"Where are you, Schultz?"

"Here mit der front."

"Oh, all right; what has become of our friend?"

"He vas to load; he do dot, but not well. Maybe dot help some, don't it?"

I saw the man then, his white face showing dimly, and before him three guns lying across the table.

"You found more guns?"

Brady glanced aside to answer.

"The girl did; she knew where they were—ah! now the rumpus has begun!"

Reports, blending almost into a volley, sounded without, the thud of lead striking the logs in dull echo. One heavy ball found entrance, splintered the edge of the bench and flattened out against the stone chimney. I dropped on one knee, my eyes at the opening. Small as my peek-hole was, just large enough to admit a rifle barrel, it still afforded clear view to east and south of the house. The gray, pallid light of early dawn enabled me to see across the clearing and into the edge of the surrounding forest. The Indians had not yet broken from cover, but were hovering among the trees, occasionally firing at the house, but careful not to expose themselves. I could see dark forms flitting about, more like shadows than flesh and bone, gliding from tree to tree. The constant movement gave me the impression of force and caused me to believe they contemplated an open attack. No doubt our silence puzzled them, while they were assured of our presence, they possessed no real knowledge as to our numbers, or how well we were armed. Yet, even at that, they must be aware that we were only a small party; this could have been ascertained from our trail, and the Englishman no doubt had partial view of us when he stole back after his coat. Their delay and hesitation was probably mere Indian caution; besides they were of different tribes, hardly without leadership since my encounter with that white renegade. Yet, merciful God! there were enough of them! They could crush easily if they only dared. It was mystery that held them back—the grim look of the dark, silent cabin, the big log walls, the shadows invisible, the uncertainty of what hid behind. Our failure to reply with their volleys gave no encouragement; they had learned to respect the rifles of white men and dreaded to stir up a hornet's nest.

As I gazed, striving to determine what the various movements meant, and from which direction to anticipate final attack, an Indian crept out into the open, crawling on his stomach like a snake through the grass. Others followed, until a dozen wriggling forms began to advance inch by inch, hugging the ground so closely I could scarcely perceive their movement. I heard a slight sound within, as Brady softly thrust forward his rifle.

"Wait a moment," I called to him, not venturing to glance about, but raising up one hand in warning; "it is coming shot yet, and we must make every one tell. Wait until the first fellow is half across; then pick your man. Who is at the loophole beyond me?"

"It is I monsieur."

"Ah, Mademoiselle! Hadn't you better let Schultz take that place?"

"But why, Monsieur?"—the soft voice was slightly indignant. "Am I afraid? Am I unable to shoot? Why should I not go?"

"Those are Indians," I began, "I thought—"

"Bah! my people! those robbers and cowards. I told you there is no Wyandot among them. You will see, Monsieur."

"All right then. I take that first one, and you pick the two to the left. Fire when I give the word. Schultz lay out one of those extra guns beside each of us. Ready now; the fellows who are not hit will jump and run for the woods as soon as we fire; give them a second shot before they can reach cover."

The one in advance, whom I had picked for a shot, had on a war bonnet, the feathers plainly visible above the grass, making it easier for me to mark his progress. The others slightly behind were not so easily distinguished, yet I was certain there were no more than a dozen altogether in the party, and we were being approached from no other direction. The apparently solid walls of log, windowless, had doubtless inspired the warriors with hope of crawling up unobserved. Once close in, they would be safe enough, and could creep around to the door. Back in the forest shadow the main body clustered, waiting the success of this effort, to rush forward and storm their way within.

Never before had I realized how stealthily an Indian can move on such mission; with what ingenuity he can find concealment. They must have drawn themselves forward by grasping the tough grass roots, for no head was uplifted, no raised arm visible. Only the slight disturbance of the grass made me certain as to their stealthy advance. The feathers of the war-bonnet, worn, possibly, as a guidance to those behind, were alone conspicuous. They came on slowly, cautiously. Half way across the clearing was the white stump of a fallen tree. The war-bonnet made directly for this, and once partially sheltered, lifted his head to glance back. I covered him with the sight of my rifle.

"Ready now!" I commanded sharply. "Let them have it—fire!"

The three guns spoke as one, the smoke of their discharge for an instant blotting aut the scene, yet not before I saw war-bonnet crumple up beside the stump, and a warrior just behind him leap into the air with both arms flung out. I gripped the fresh gun beside me and fired again into a huddle of fleeing figures, hearing the sharp crack of the two others, as the blue smoke blew back into my eyes. One Indian fell forward clawing at the ground; another staggered wildly, yet kept his feet. A chorus of yells rent the air, and the fleeing forms vanished into the fringe of woods. A fusillade of bullets chugged harmlessly into the protecting logs, blue puffs of smoke rising between the distant trees, but nothing remained visible for us to fire at.

The cabin was dense with powder smoke, which found no outlet except up the chimney. The preacher, on his knees, was busily loading our discarded guns and praying fervently as he did so. I could see the movement of his lips and hear the monotonous muttering of his voice. Brady straightened up, wiping the perspiration from his forehead with his sleeve. As his eyes met mine through the circling smoke they smiled cheerily.

"We made our mark that time, Master Hayward," he said grimly, loading his own rifle. "Although our preacher friend gave me an overcharge of powder. There's one Injun out there who ought to be grateful for it. I counted five down, and the fellow I winged won't fight again today."

"Five killed!"

"Ay! the girl got her share. You have some skill with a rifle, Mademoiselle."

She picked up one of the newly loaded guns, laying down her own upon the bench, her eyes meeting his frankly and then turning to my face. I thought I read in their depths a regret as though she doubted my approval.

"It is not pleasant to take human life, Monsieur," she answered softly. "I am not Indian enough to love bloodshed. But—but this was justified, and so I aimed true."

"We are grateful, not critical," I made haste to say. "We are fighting for our lives. Think you they have had enough, Brady?"

The scout shook his head, leaning forward to glance out of his loop-hole.

"Not if I know Injuns. Did yer hear that yell? They're mad now and crazy for revenge; only they'll be more cautious next time; ain't that it, Miss?"

"It depends upon who leads them," she answered slowly. "They can be reckless enough if urged to it. I think the next attack will be open."

"Because of white leadership?"

"Partially—yes, Monsieur. You did not think the Englishman killed."

"No; only stunned. I had no time to make sure, bnt he merely fell against the tree; it was no blow sufficient to kill a man."

"And ther are other reasons, too,"

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

CAVALRY KILLS 42 VILLISTAS; BAND SCATTERED

240 Troopers Under Major Howze Surprise Bandits Near Ojo Azules and Furious Battle Ensues.

Advance Base American Punitive Expedition, Near San Antinio, Mexico, May 5, via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 6.—Major Howze, with a column of 240 men of the Eleventh cavalry, today met and defeated a large force of Villistas under Generals Dominguez and Acosta, killing 42 of the bandits and scattering the remainder.

Official report of the battle, which took place near Ojo Azules, was made by Major Howze to Gen. Pershing here today.

There were no American casualties.

Americans Outnumbered.

Major Howze's report made no mention of how many men the Mexican command contained, nor did it give the number of Mexicans wounded. Army men here, however, think that the number of wounded must have been considerable as 42 were killed. They are also of the opinion that the Americans certainly were outnumbered as Major Howze's report said "A large force of Villistas."

The defeated bandits were the remainder of the band that was routed so disastrously by Col. Dodd's force of the Seventh cavalry at Temechic on April 22. In that fight many Mexicans were killed and the American suffered casualties of two killed and three wounded.

Struck Trail on Wednesday.

According to the official report, Major Howze's forces struck the trail of the bandits Wednesday afternoon. They followed it until nightfall without discovering the party. Evidences, however, that the outlaws were not far ahead, were gathered, and Major Howze decided to push on despite the weariness of his horses and men.

All night they kept steadily forward. At daybreak, a scout returned with the information that the force was but a mile or so ahead resting. This put life into the wearied and saddle-sore troopers. They spurred their horses on and topping a small rise, located the bandits.

This was 17 miles west of Cusihuiariachic, capital of the district of Benito Juarez.

Was Perfect Surprise.

The Mexicans had stopped to rest at a spring. Their horses were tethered and the men themselves lay sprawled at full length in their blankets apparently in dead exhaustion. A few sentinels were nodding over their rifles. The surprise was perfect. Not until the soldiers were almost upon them did the Mexicans realize what was happening. There was a chorus of wild yells and a concerted dash for the horses. Everything was confusion. Into it American troopers poured a steady stream of Springfield lead.

The confusion quieted down as the bandits mounted, and there was a show of resistance.

Running Duels.

Major Howze's report contained the statement that the fight was "fast and furious" while it lasted. The band scattered in all directions. It was every man for himself. Individual American troopers engaged in running duels with the bandits and dropped many of them from their horses. It is probable that the casualties will exceed 42, as many of the Mexicans must have dragged themselves into the brush and escaped detection.

There was no indication in Major Howze's report of whether Villa himself was with the outlaws.

Birrell the Scapegoat in Irish Rebellion

BAKER SAYS GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY BEST WAGE

Thinks It Should Be a Model to Private Employers.

Washington, May 3.—Secretary Baker in announcing today that negotiations would be undertaken with workmen of the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal, seeking a higher wage scale, expressed his belief that the government should lead the way as an employer and pay more than the usual wage scale.

"The government," said the secretary, "should be an industrial leader, offering the employes better wages and working conditions than private employers. I believe the government should pay a little the best wages and offer a little the best working conditions. For two reasons it should pay slightly over the usual wage scale—to secure the pick of employes and be a model to private employers."

Mr. Baker said the labor department had been asked to advise on the arsenal wage scale, and a final answer probably will be given the workmen May 15.

BIRRELL QUITS; IRISH LEADERS ARE EXECUTED

Secretary for Ireland Hands Asquith Resignation—Eight Rebel Chiefs Shot After Court-Martial.

Eight Irich leaders of the rebellion were executed last week after after being sentenced to death by court martial. Four were shot on May 3. They included Patrick H. Pearse, provisional president of the Irish republic, and James Connolly, in command of the rebel troops. Four more leaders were shot on May 5. They were Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse. Plunkett was one of the seven Sinn Feiners who signed the proclamation declaring Ireland a free land. Sixteen other rebels were sentenced to death, but 15 had their sentences commuted to ten years' penal servitude and one to eight years.

London, May 3.—Another aftermath of the Irish revolt against British rule came today with the resignation of Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, who has been severely criticized in the British press for his handling of the Irish situation previous to the outbreak. Announcement of Birrell's resignation was made following a conference which he held with Premier Asquith.

The resignation of Mr. Birrell, who had held the post of secretary for Ireland since 1907, was brought about by the Irish uprising.

His Leniency Blamed.

It was charged, especially by the press, that his leniency, in the face of gathering signs of revolt, had encouraged the Sinn Feiners and enabled them to make extensive preparations for a rebellion.

Mr. Birrell indicated his resignation from the cabinet by taking the corner seat behind the treasury bench when he entered the house of commons this afternoon.

An official statement issued here today said:

"Rebels considered suitable for trial are being tried by a field general court martial under the defense of the realm act. As saon as the sentences have been confirmed the public will be informed as to the result of the trial.

"Others are being sent to places in England. Their cases will receive consideration later. The cases of women taken prisoners are under consideration.

"The work of dealing with these trials is one of great magnitude, and it is being proceeded with all dispatch."

One thousand rebel prisoners were marched through the city today under strong military escort. They included many youths in their teens and several women.

It is said that several thousand prisoners have been taken by the military.

To Imprison Privates.

It is likely that the "privates" in the rebel army will be sentenced to imprisonment for the duration of the war, or for a longer period at the discretion of the government.

Important documentary evidence has been found by the police and military authorities in the houses of prominent Sinn Feiners in Dublin. It is regarded as possible that this may furnish the government with ground upon which to ask the United States government for the extradition of Irish plotters in America.

They Need Food.

Normal conditions are returning gradually in Dublin, and reports received from outlying districts indicate the situation is well in hand.

The chief of the fire department estimates the damage to buildings at £1,000,000 and to stock at £750,000. The number of buildings destroyed or damaged is 179.

In County Galway the insurrection has been quelled completely, but the need of bread is great. There is no yeast to be had in that district.

Among the other problems the Irish situation which confronts the government is what to with the women who were captured during the fighting. Chief of these is Countess Markievicz. She has persistently refused to doff her green uniform, although her guards are insisting that she redress herself in feminine attire.

"This is the uniform in which I fought and it is the uniform in which I will be tried," declared the countess firmly.

The uniform consists of green breeches, a green tunic, a slouch hat, with a green feather in it, and top-boots, with tassles.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE GERMAN REPLY, DEFINING KAISER'S ATTITUDE

The German admiralty has issued a new order to submarine commanders (a copy of which is included in the note) by which no more merchant ships shall be sunk without first being visited and searched, and that all persons on board the merchant ships shall be given a chance to escape.

Germany declares that unless the United States compels England to cease "violating the rules of international law," a new situation will arise in which the German government "must reserve for itself complete liberty of decision."

Germany declares that:

The United States has discriminated against her in favor of the allies.

The German people have become aroused by the attitude of the United States.

The German government is determined not to give up the most effective weapon (the submarine), although a restriction of its use will be allowed.

The United States is expected to co-operate with Germany in "restoring the freedom of the seas."

The German government wishes to prevent a break with the United States.

The German government wants to confine fighting to belligerent nations and not extend the bloodshed to countries now at peace.

The United States will be held responsible if the German armies are defeated through the "starvation policy" laid down by England in her blockade.

Germany intends to continue her submarine warfare, and frequent references are made in the note to the "German people" as apart from the German government.

The note intimates that responsibility for a break would rest with the United States, and the note plainly indicates that a further exchange of representations is desired before certain elements of the submarine controversy are cleared up.

FRIEND AND FOE HONOR UNCLE JOE

Legislators Forget Wars and Rumors of Wars in Tribute to Cannon.

Washington, May 6.—Wars and rumors of wars, a mass of pressing legislative business and the fate of the nation generally were all abandoned by the house of representatives today while it paid a generous tribute to "Uncle Joe" Cannon, on the eve of his 80th birthday anniversary, which occurs Sunday.

The erstwhile "Czar of the House," who, a few brief years ago, dominated the lower branch of congress with his iron will, his active parliamentary knowledge, his all-powerful organization and his ready gavel, ruled today as a czar of friedship, sentiment and respect. As Democrats and Republicans, floor and galleries in the crowded chamber arose in a noisy outburst of feeling, tears filled the eyes of the stalwart old legislator.

One of the original progressives, Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, presided during the greater part of the ceremony. One of the original revolters against the so-called "Cannon rule," for years he fought the then speaker; but today he presided as a friend.

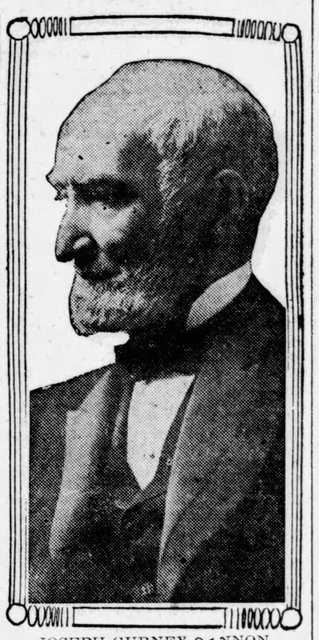
Intensely Human.

It was a service of reminescence and a feast of recollection. Rep. Rodenberg of Illinois, colleague of the former speaker, was the master of ceremonies. He greeted the octogenarian for the house and lauded his legislative ability.

"He has made mistakes," he said, "of course, he has. It is human to err, and Uncle Joe has at all times been intensely human. But no man, living or dead, ever saw him lower his colors or hoist the white flag of surrender. No matter how fast or furious the contest, he was never known to ask for quarter."

"Uncle Joe" himself held the crowded chamber in a hush of silence, as with faltering voice he paid his tribute to the past. After commenting upon the non-partisan nature of the day's doings, he said:

"If sometimes I see the faces and the voices of others not now here to answer to the rollcall, I may not be charged with dreaming, for among these 3,000 men with whom I have been associated in legislative efforts and partisan contests, there are hosts of personal friends of whom I never thought of as Republicans or Democrats except as we discussed different policies. When I see the ghosts in this chamber, I am not frightened, for they typify the spirit of a representative democracy as truly as do the words and works of those who laid the foundation of this government in the beginning.



JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON.

LIEBKNECHT ARREST MAY CAUSE REVOLT

London, May 4.—The arrest of Dr Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, in connection with a May day demonstration in Berlin, May 1, caused great excitement among the workers there and led to a fresh demonstration which was suppressed by a large body of police, according to reports from Berlin forwarded from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Co. The dispatch adds that it is believed the German government will be compelled to release Dr. Liebknecht in order to prevent a revolution.

It is stated that he was arrested while addressing a peace demonstration and that it was a violation of the military regulations for him to wear the civilian clothes in which he was arrested, as he is a soldier.

A Central News dispatch from Geneva says 25 persons were killed and 200 injured in Berlin during a May day riot. Three women were killed and 70 other persons injured in Leipsic, where 10 women are reported to have been attacked by the police while looting shops. Similar disturbances were reported in Munich, Kiel and Chemnitz.

"Serious trouble is reported to have occurred in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany on May day," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. "Vast crowds, composed for the most part of women of the laboring classes, clamored for peace. The crowds were dispersed by the police and many persons were arrested. Two women were wounded at Chemnitz, Saxony."

A Geneva telegram to the Central News says:

"During food riots at Leipsic the police killed three persons and wounded 70.

"In riots in Berlin it is reported 25 persons were killed and 200 wounded."

Requests His Release.

Berlin, May 4.—A Berlin socialist introduced a resolution in the reichstag yesterday requesting Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to release Dr. Karl Liebknecht from arrest and to suspend proceedings against him until after the adjournment of the reichstag.

Berlin Admits Trouble.

Berlin, via wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., May 4.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist member of the reichstag, and eight other persons were arrested in a demonstration on Potsdam square on May 1, it was officially announced yesterday.

"Since Dr. Liebknecht is a soldier, a military tribunal ordered an investigation and issued the order of arrest," it was stated. "He wore civilian garments when arrested."

Dr. Liebknecht has carried on a persistent campaign for peace, despite harsh criticism by his Socialist colleagues. He refused to vote for war credits and has repeatedly created scenes in the reichstag by questioning the chancellor as to the possibilities of peace.

Denies Serious Outbreak.

The Overseas News Agency, however, says that the disorders were not serious and that the manifestants were quickly dispersed by the police.

"Many inhabitants of the southern suburbs of Berlin were called to a meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening in Potsdam Square to celebrate May day," the news agency says. "Some few curious persons went to the much frequented square, but were easily dispersed by the police. Nine arrests were made for disorderly conduct."

Fifteen Killed in Budapest.

The Hague, May 4.—Fifteen persons were killed in food riots in Budapest on Sunday, according to private advices received here today. Two hundred arrests were made. Crowds of old men and women shouted: "Give us bread."

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Europe's purchases of war materials in the United States totaled $340,000,000 at the end of the first 20 months of war.

The Austrians are rebuilding and repairing a large part of Belgrade. Besides restoring the public buildings, 100,000 panes of glass have been replaced and 12,000 new keys made.

The armed yacht Aegusa, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a mine, with a loss of six men, last week, was formerly the Erin, the famous yacht of Sir Thomas Lipson.

The total military and naval effort of the British empire since the start of hostilities totaled 5,000,000 men, according to a report by Premier Asquith.

Willis J. Abbott, a New York political writer, believes that favorite sons will stand no chance in the Republican convention in Chicago. Mr. Abbot says the Roosevelt sentiment is spreading rapidly and that the convention wil not nominate Hughes because the men in control do not know where he stands.

P. H. Holly, a rancher 15 miles northeast of El Rucio, near San Antonio, was murdered, with his Mexican foreman, on the night of April 29, because he had acted as a scout for American troops who went to the Holly ranch to rid it of Villa bandits.

Another peace wave swept over the senate last week. Senators Newlands of Nevada and Phelan of California, both Democrats, want Wilson to renew mediation offer.

Col. John S. Mosby, famous Confederate guerilla leader in the Civil war, became ill last week in a Washington hospital. He is over 83 years old, and his condition was said to be more the result of old age than of any particular ailment.

At the Methodist general conference at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., last week, an attempt was made to censure President Wilson for his reported restoration of the wine cup at state dinners.

A Pennsylvania judge announced last week that his naturalization court would not give citizenship papers to I. W. W. members. He said aliens of this type were not wanted and could not be given the privileges of the country through his court.

Vincent Astor, richest young man in the world, is going to do his bit toward national preparedness by becoming an expert military aviator. He enlisted in the second battalion last week, having passed the physical tests.

BRITISH BUILD ZEPPELINS, TOO

London, May 8.—That England is building airships of the Zeppelin type was disclosed in the house of commons today by Thomas James MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, in reply to the question of a member.

Mr. MacNamara said that it was not in the public interest to say how many such aircraft Great Britain possesed.

Destroy a Zeppelin.

London, May 5.—A Zeppelin dirigible balloon was destroyed yesterday by one of the British light cruiser squadrons off the Schleswig coast, says an official announcement issued by the government today.

WILSON ACCEPTS GERMAN ORDERS TO U-BOAT MEN

Reserves Right, Though, to Take Such Action as He Pleases on the British Blockade.

There will be no diplomatic break between the United States and Germany as the result of the German note which was received by President Wilson on May 6. In the note Germany announced that it has issued new orders to submarine commanders thus abandoning the methods of submarine warfare complained of by the President. Immediately upon the receipt of the German note President Wilson began to study it in order to determine his future course. The crisis was passed when action on the reply was delayed and officials advanced the views that the purpose of President Wilson's ultimatum to the German government was accomplished when Germany issued new orders to her undersea commanders.

Washington, May 8.—The American reply accepting Germany's orders to her submarine commanders to observe international law in official operations is now understood to be enroute to Berlin.

The reply, officials say, accepts the new orders to submarine commanders as meeting the terms of President Wilson's ultimatum to Germany, sent from here on April 18. It is understood, however, that the United States reserves to itself the right to take such action as it sees fit regarding the British blockade of Germany, which the German note protested as illegal and demanded that this government act to have it modified so that the freedom of the seas shall be observed by the entente allies.

Officialdom generally accepted today the view that the submarine crisis has passed for the present. If the new orders are obeyed literally, officials says, then there can be no recurrence of trouble. If these orders are violated, those who know the President's mind best declare that a diplomatic break will come with surprising suddenness.

Reports of cruiser raiders and submarines in the Atlantic vessel lane in the vicinity of the Azores today eclipsed interest in the submarine controversy with Germany. It was accepted that they were in position to cause serious trouble. If they are lying in wait for liners and attack without warning, they may bring on anew the crisis with Germany and will cause a diplomatic break.

"Strict Accountability."

Officials made it plain again today that, while the President has decided to accept the new German promises, he will hold that government to "strict accountability," to see that these promises are kept and if another American right is violated, he will not hesitate to recall Ambassador Gerard and hand Count von Bernstorff his papers.

So far as the reported attempt to sink the steamer Venizia, which brought the news of the presence of the German craft to New York, was concerned, officials said today that, even though there were 40 American citizens on board when the attack took place, the German vessels were within their rights in shelling the ship. Orders to stop were signaled in a proper manner, and the captain of the liner relinquished all of his rights when he ordered the attempt to escape, which proved successful. Had he been sunk while trying to escape, this government would have no ground for protest, officials say.

PAGE SEES NO PROSPECT OF PEACE FOR EUROPE

Tells Wilson It Will Be Sudden When It Comes.

Washington, May 4.—Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador to Italy, who saw President Wilson today, said he saw no immediate prospect for peace in Europe, but believed that when peace came it would be suddenly, just as the war was begun. He thought peace would follow a great victory. He did not think that efforts to mediate would be welcomed at this time.

Ambassador Page conferred for an hour with the President on conditions in Italy and sentiment in other parts of Europe.

ABE MARTIN

About th' saddest of all combinations is a gray head an' a gunmetal moustache.

True love never runs smooth, but ther's lots o' smooth people on th' job.

DAVID DUNNE

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By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"Girls don't like fairy stories," mused David. "Anyway, Janey doesn't. I have to tell true stories to please her."

"Oh, you are a yarner, are you?"

"Yes," admitted David modestly. "Just M'ri thinks I will be a writer when I grow up, but I think I should like to be a lawyer."

"David," asked the judge abruptly, "did Miss Brumble tell you to give me those roses?"

With a wild flashing of eyes, the Dunn temper awoke and the boy's under jaw shot forward.

"No!" he answered fiercely. "She didn't know that I know—"

He paused in mid-channel of such deep waters.

"That you know what?" demanded the judge in his cross-examining tone.

David was doubtful of the consequences of his temerity, but he stood his ground.

"I can't tell you what, because I promised not to. Someone was just thinking out loud and I overheard."

There was silence for a moment.

"David, I remember your father telling me, years ago, that he had a little boy with a big imagination which his mother fed by telling stories every night at bedtime."

"Will you tell me," asked David earnestly, "about my father? What was it he did? Uncle Barnabas told me something about his trouble last Saturday."

"How did he come to mention your father to you?"

David reddened.

"Jud twitted me about my mother taking in washing and about my father being a convict, and I knocked him down. I told him I would kill him. Uncle Barnabas pulled me off."

"And then?"

"Then he let us fight it out."

"And you licked?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, with proud modesty.

"You naturally would, with that under jaw, but it's the animal in us that makes us want to kill, and the man in us should rise above the animal. I think I am the person to tell you about your father. He had every reason to make good, but he was unfortunate in his choice of associates, and he acquired some of their habits. He had a violent temper, and one night when he was—"

"Drunk," supplied David gravely.

"He became angry with one of his friends and tried to kill him. Your father was given a comparatively short sentence which he had almost served when he died. You must guard against your temper and cultivate patience and endurance—qualities your mother possessed."

It suddenly and overwhelmingly flashed across David what need his mother must have had for such traits, and he turned way to force back his tears. The Judge saw the heaving of the slender, square, young shoulders, and the gra yeyes that were wont to look so coldly upon the world and its people grew soft and surprisingly moist.

"It's past now, David, and can't be helped, but you are going to aim to be the kind of man your mother would want you to be. You must learn to put up with Jud's tyranny, because his father and his aunt are your benefactors. I have been away the greater part of the time since your father's death, or I should have kept track of you and your mother. Every time you come to town I want you to come up here and report to me. Will you?"

"Thank you, sir. And I will bring you some more flowers."

CHAPTER VII.

"Whar wuz you, Dave, all the time we wuz in town?" asked Barnabas, as they drove homeward.

"In Judge Thorne's office."

"Judge Thorne's office! What fer?"

"He asked me there, Uncle Barnabas. He was my father's lawyer once, you know."

"So he wuz. I hed fergot."

"He warned me against my temper, as you did, and he told me—all about my father."

"I am glad he did, Dave. He wuz the one to tell you."

"He says that every time I come to Lafferton I must come up and report to him."

"Wal, Dave, it does beat all how folks take to you. Thar wuz Joe wanted you, and now Mart Thorne's interested, Mebby they could do better by you than we could. Joe's rich, and the Jedge is well fixed and almighty smart."

"No," replied David stoutly. "I'd rather stay with you, Uncle Barnabas. There's something you've got much more of than they have."

"What's that, Dave?" asked Barnabas curiously.

"Horse sense."

Barnabas looked pleased.

"Wal, Dave, I callate to do my best fer you, and thar's one thing I want you to git some horse sense about right off."

"All right, Uncle Baranabas. What is it?"

"Feedin' on them fairy stories all day. They hain't hullsome diet fer a boy."

"The Judge reads them," protested David. "He has that same book of fairy stories that Joe gave me."

"When you've done all the Jedge has, and git to whar you kin afford to be idle, you kin read any stuff you want ter."

"Cant' I read them at all?" asked David in alarm.

"Of course you kin. I meant, I didn't want you stickin' to 'em like a pup to a root. You're goin' down to the fields to begin work with me this arternoon, and you won't feel much

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page

she went on, glancing at Brady, who was still gazing without earnestly. "They will be savage for revenge, and they know how few are defending the house. Beyond doubt they have already discovered your trail on the other shore our firing from three loopholes will serve to convince them that only the three are here; they know nothing of where I am, or where the preacher went."

"He will not help us much."

She looked at him, smiling at his long-drawn lugubrious face.

"Helas! not much of a warrior." Her words broken from excitement. "Never before did I meet such a white man. Why, he pray so all the time, Monsieur?"

"Afraid to die, I reckon."

"'Tis droll; an' yet he thinks he go to Heaven? It should make him glad; was it not so? And he not believe to fight? It was in my Bible to fight, most every page. We have the same Bible; how he find in it what I not find? different as what the priests—teach?"

"Do not ask me," I replied, amused by her earnestness. "Perhaps he can tell; he looks as if it would be a great relief to preach you a sermon."

"Him! he cannot talk—no! he only grunt—houf, houf, like a pig. I know nothing he say. Why you suppose the man look at me like that, Monsieur? He think me maybe a savage, a mad woman?"

I laughed at the expression on her face as she looked toward him. To me he was simply a wild-eyed zealot, half crazed by religious frenzy, with only one idea floating about in his cracked brain.

"No doubt you appear as strange to him as he does to you. There is nothing in common between you, either in religion or race. You represent to his mind all that is evil in the world. You are of French blood, a papist, a consorter with savages—everything he has been taught to despise from childhood. Could the poor fellow speak either your language or mine, we would have a denunciation breathing of hell fire. 'Tis God's mercy we are spared."

She laughed, her eyes dancing with sudden gleam of mischief.

"He hate me—the man. He hold it evil that I make prayer with the rosary;" and her hands fingered the beads at her throat. "I show him, I tell him what the Bible tell me. Monsieur Schultz, you will interpret here."

The soldier turned at the sound of his name, and crossed the room in response to her gesture. All eagerness, her fingers clasped his arm, her voice speaking swiftly, yet tripping oddly over unfamiliar words:

"Monsieur, you talk the Dutch, the English, but not the French—is it not so? Ver' good! I tell you in the English vot I am; how I pray the good God; how I believe, an' you tell it to him vat I say in the Dutch. You hear, you understand, Monsieur?"

Schultz's round, good-Humored face, plainly exhibiting his bewilderment, turned questioningly toward me. The girl noting his hesitancy, shook her head, and gave utterance to a French exclamation.

"She wishes to explain the nature of her religion to your friend over there," I said slowly. "She asks you to listen to what she says, and then translate her words into your own language."

"To him, mit mine tongue—Mynheer Block? Gott mit Himmel! dot vould do no good. He dink her der child ov der devil! he stop up his ears mit both hands—see, like dot. But I tol' Lim; I say to him just vot she say, only she talk slow, so I hear der words better."

He sat down on the bench, rifle between his knees, his blue eyes on her face, patiently waiting. The perplexed preacher never moved; never relaxed his stern features, stared at the two of them, as if already suspicioning their purpose. Mademoiselle made a little gesture with her hands, and began to speak, but almost with her first word, the deep voice of Block interrupted. Schultz, his troubled eyes wandering from face to face, answered by a grumbling sentence, then reverted into English.

"He vant to know vat it all vos. Maybe I told him furst, don't it?"

"Oui, oui; you say it to him."

Schultz started bravely enough, one hand laid heavily on the preacher's shoulder, as though to hold him steady, slowly ejaculating the message in Dutch. I saw the expression of bewilderment upon Block's face turn to horror. With uplifted hands he suddenly gave tongue, the words tripping over each other. It was all Schultz could do to stop him, but at last the fellow sank back against the table, breathing heavily. The soldier wiped the perspiration from his red face, still eyeing his countryman.

"I vos mad mit a religion like dot," he exclaimed fervently. "I not told you vot he said; he go crazy, an make me mad; he say dos dings I not vould told you. But he leesen now. I tell him I kill him, here, now mit dis gun, if he not keep still. Mein Gott! I vos just as good Dutcher as dot man. Why he call me son of Belial—hey? I tink he keep still now, or I shoke him gut; he find out vot son I am—maybe yes. You talk mit me, an I told him. Vat do I care vot he vos. Vy he calls me dot—hey?"

As he ceased from sheer lack of breath, she began to speak. I heard the first few words, earnest, pleading. She was very serious, apparently she saw nothing in the scene to amuse any one, her whole mind concentrated on bringing to these men some measure of her own faith. She was the missionary, forgetful of all else, even the peril in which we were, in her awakened eagerness to tell again the story of the Cross. Her face brightened, her eyes darkened; there was about her a strange new dignity, as of one speaking by authority. Somehow as I stood there looking at her listening to her broken words, watching the changing expression on her face, the flush on her cheeks, as she paused to permit the soldier to slowly translate, her lips parted with eagerness to proceed, she was no longer a girl, a wild thing of the woods, bubbling over with animal life, but a woman, earnest, sincere; one to be loved and trusted—one to be true to the death. I had forgotten also as I stood there, looking and listening, the memory of where we were. The dark forests, the savages hemming us in, the desperate situation almost without hope, vanished. For the instant I thought only of her, heard only her voice.

Yet it was merely for the instant. I have no recollection now of a word she uttered. It was not so much what was spoken as the manner, the reverence of voice, the sincerity of face and expression. She had unconsciously revealed herself. In her eagerness to defend her religion, to bring her own faith to others, she had given me a glimpse of her very soul. Hereafter she might laugh and play, her eyes dance with merriment, but I knew now what was beneath—the heart of a woman. Then, as though roused from a dream to the reality of life, I heard my name called. It was Brady, glancing about from his loop-hole, and motioning me with his hand. I crossed hurriedly to join him, again the soldier.

"What is it? Can you guess what they mean to do?"

"No, but they seem to be forming there to the right; bend down here; see, back among those trees. Ay! and your red-coat is among the devils, I've caught glimpse of him twice."

CHAPTER XXI.

Within the Cabin.

With eye held close against the opening I possessed a sight of the full length of the clearing. It was bright daylight now, although the sun had not appeared above the trees, and the eye could not penetrate far into the darker shadows of the wood. The clearing itself was deserted, but the dead Indians lay where they had fallen, no effort having been made to recover the bodies. They were well within rifle shot from the house, and those who had been fortunate enough to escape our fusillade, were sufficiently impressed with the fact that we were not wasting powder and ball. To venture into that clearing plainly meant death. The dead could wait for darkness, or until the living had achieved revenge.

I grasped the situation in a glance. Brady moved to the next loop-hole and kneit down. Behind me I heard the rumble of Schultz's voice as he translated slowly, carefully Mademoiselle's broken English, but my mind was concentrated now on other things. Opposite me I could distinguish an Indian or two, skulking in the tree shadows, well out of range—sentries, no doubt, stationed to guard against any possibility of our escape. Yes, and there were others also along the fringe of forest to the left, although only occasionally did a half naked form flit into view. The only place, however, where there was any evidence of numbers, was well to the right. What was going on there was not altogether clear, as my eyes failed to penetrate the thick growth of trees. But there was movement, and enough was revealed to convince me that there was being gathered the main body of our besiegers. They were either in council, or else massing for an attack. Yet it was not at all likely that a council would be held so close, almost, if not quite within rifle shot. The other supposition was far more probable. Indeed, as I stared at the dimly revealed figures, clustered together, or moving swiftly about, this impression deepened. They were forming for assault, for a swift rush forward, trusting that the suddenness of their attack would put them across that open space without great danger. They had tried stealth and failed; now they would try recklessness. The very choice was evidence of white leadership. An Indian leader would be patient and wait for darkness to creep up unseen, or plan to starve us into surrender. Only a white man, eager and dominant, would thus risk lives in open assault.

To Be Continued.

SEVERAL CROPS MAKE FARMS YIELD PROFITS

In most cases where studies of the profits in farming have been made, particularly in our oldest agricultural districts, such studies indicate that the most successful farms are those which have from two to four major sources of income, i. e., they have a well balanced and diversified business. In certain instances it may pay better to have only one enterprise, but usually when one crop pays much better than all others, the production of it increases rapidly and soon the price falls to the point where other crops or products are equally as profitable.

Diversified farming is often confused farming where there is a little of everything and not much of anything. Either extreme lessens the chances of success. When the price of certain crops is very low then livestock usually becomes desirable. However, if the returns of an animal are poor, cash crops, even at a low price, are essential. A well balanced business insures against losses and provides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment.

GLASS OF WATER

Upset Her.

People who don't know about food should never be allowed to feed persons with weak stomachs.

Sometime ago a young woman who lives in Me., had an attack of scarlet fever, and when convalescing was permitted to eat anything she wanted. Indiscriminate feeding soon put her back in bed with severe stomach and kidney trouble.

"There I stayed," she says, "three months, with my stomach in such condition that I could take only a few teaspoonfuls of milk or beef juice at a time. Finally Grape-Nuts was brought to my attention and I asked my doctor if I might eat it. He said 'yes,' and I commenced at once.

"The food did me good from the start and I was soon out of bed and recovered from the stomach trouble. I have gained ten pounds and am able to do all household duties, some days sitting down only long enough to eat my meals. I can eat anything that one ought to eat, but I still continue to eat Grape-Nuts at breakfast and supper and like it better every day.

"Considering that I could stand only a short time, and that a glass of water seemed 'so heavy,' I am fully satisfied that Grape-Nuts has been everything to me and that my return to health is due to it.

"I have told several friends having nervous or stomach trouble what Grape-Nuts did for me and in every case they speak highly of the food."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

I had some incubator chicks which were in good condition when hatched, but after two days something developed in the legs that caused the toes to curl up. In a day they died. I would like some reader of the Farmstead who knows tell me what to do.—R., Wisconsin.

I have several acres of ground that is being planted with corn this spring and I wish to sow the same with sweet clover. If this is to be done at the last working of the corn would there be any practical way of getting the lime on the ground? Should the clover seed be sown before the corn is cultivated the last time or after? Or would it be advisable to sow the ground with wheat this coming fall and sow the sweet clover in early spring? How much lime should be applied per acre to ground that is slightly acid? I intended putting the lime on this spring when th eharrowing was done for corn, but did not get the lime and it is too late now. Would it do to place the lime on top of the ground after the sweet clover has come up? I would like to have some reader with experience please answer these questions for me. —H., West Virginia.

Formaldehyde Treatment.

Will you please explain the formaldehyde treatment for smut in oats?—B., Pennsylvania.

The principal diseases which affect oats are rust and smut. The smuts of oats are of two forms, the closed smut and the loose smut. The latter attacks the entire head of oats and turns it into spores. The closed smut affects only the kernels and is less apparent. Both forms can be completely prevented by either the formaldehyde or the hot water treatment. The former treatment consists in submerging the seed grain for ten minutes in a solution made by using one pint of formaldehyde to 36 gallons of water. This amount of solution will treat 40 bushels of oats. The hot water treatment consists in submerging the seed in water at 133 degrees Fahr. for 10 minutes. In either case the seed may be put in baskets, gunny sacks or any vessel which will allow the water to penetrate readily. After removing from the solution or water, as the case may be, pour the grain on the threshing floor and allow it to dry partially. Then by opening the drill or seeder sufficiently to allow the swelled condition of the grain, it may be sown at the usual rate.

Teeth of Cow.

Please tell me in what year cows generally shed their first teeth.—B., New York.

In one month a cow will have her first complete set of teeth, known as the milk-teeth or temporary teeth. They wear away as the animal begins to eat solid food. The middle incisors, being the oldest, first shows the signs of age and wear, often becoming worn before the corner teeth appear. At the end of 10 months the spaces between the teeth begin to show very plainly. When 15 months old the corner teeth are not more than half their original size while the middle teeth are still smaller. At the age of one year and a half the two permanent middle incisors make their appearance. When two years are past four of the permanent teeth have appeared, the milk-teeth disappearing slowly after this. At three years the third pair of permanent teeth have appeared, and at four years the last pair of incisors will be through.

Clean the Paths.

In summer when weeds and grasses grow rapidly in the paths in flower and vegetable beds, and one does not care to be continually digging up the paths, or causing the earth to be loose by pulling the weeds, the paths may be kept pretty free from weeds and grass by applying the following solution with an ordinary sprinkler.

Take five ounces of powdered arsenic, and one gallon of water, and boil the arsenic and water together, stirring constantly as the mixture boils for several minutes. When thoroughly mixed by this process, add two gallons of cold water, and a half pound of soda.

The paths should be dry when this is applied. One-half the quantity can be used if there is not much space to be freed from weeds.

This will save hours of very irksome toil in hot weather when vegetation is apt to grow very rank and make paths very unsightly.

POULTRY

Eggs for Sale.

The standard-pack principle applies as much to eggs as it does to apples or vegetables. It's a question of the price received on a uniform quality or pack compared with a mixed shipment. Bad eggs mixed with good eggs lowers the average prices offered for all spring eggs. The cold storage egg packers are the important buyers at this time of year. They must candle out every incubator or other bad egg, for eggs so heated are either rotten or will soon become so in storage. Extra expense for candling or sorting comes out of the pocket of the farmer in the form of lower returns.

The buyer does not look primarily at the good eggs. He sees the poor ones and makes an upward allowance because the pack has some good products. This is usually reverse to the reasoning of the producer, who sees the good primarily and makes a downward allowance because of poor quality. If both made equal allowance the result would be the same. But they don't; there still remains a difference. And the producer gets the buyer's estimate. Spring eggs free of incubator eggs go right to storage and at a better price than mixed eggs. Use the infertile incubator eggs at home.

Maturing Poultry.

To reduce the work of caring for the pullets, we use an inexpensive drinking fountain attached to a large barreled tank which contains water enough for the whole flock for several days and saves the constant attention given to numerous small fountains, says one woman. The brooder houses are supplied with slatted doors through which the chicks can pass readily, but which excludes the hens. In each house is placed a generous hopper for grain, another for dry mash, and a smaller one is divided for charcoal and grit.

The hoppers are filled with a grain mixture and mash, and are never allowed to become empty, except when there is a tendency to waste the food. Sometimes the fowls scatter the grain over the floor in hunting for favorite kernels; in that case we leave the hoppers unfilled until they have cleaned up the grain. Once each day they are given a crumbly mash made by wetting the dry mash with sour milk. The sour milk dish is kept full. The method of using a large fountain tank and hoppers reduce the work markedly.

When the brooder houses are opened early in the morning, every chick rushes out and the flock is soon scattered far and wide in search of the proverbially early worm. It is late in the forenoon before they return to their hoppers. After having eaten their evening fill at the hoppers they forage as long as they can see. The fact that seemingly limitless food is always before them does not affect their activity.

The pullets eat quite an astonishing amount of food, but show the result by the time they are put into laying quarters in the fall.

The cockerels are separated from the flock as soon as distinguishable and are confined to quarters to be sold as soon as possible. It is the pullets only which are given free range and the hopper feeding. Our pullets are strong and vigorous and are laying well by the time they are six months old. Since results are so good, we take kindly to this easy way of breeding them to maturity. When compared to feeding and watering them three times each day, the pullets seem almost to have raised themselves.

Marketing Eggs.

With increased egg production and low prices that come every spring, many poultry keepers become dissatisfied and look for a direct market with consumers. This is frequently difficult to find and more difficult to hold because of the necessity of supplying a definite number of eggs every week the year round.

Consumers who use five dozen eggs a week during the summer months when prices are low will require two or three dozen weekly the balance of the year. Producers who cannot arrange to supply their trade during the period of low-egg production cannot expect to pick it up again when they have a surplus.

It does not pay to ship eggs by mail or express several hundred miles because the heavy transportation charges will more than offset the increased price. Local co-operative egg-selling circles offer the best solution to the average individual producer.

City consumers can be reached through acquaintances, by personal solicitation and by advertising. Where a crate (30 dozen) or more of eggs can be guaranteed each week get in touch with city dealers or commission merchants to handle them. But first of all be sure that your dealer is responsible and will pay his bills.

THE GARDEN

Asparagus Beetle.

During the cutting season the adult asparagus beetles are around busily eating holes into the young asparagus shoots and depositing hundreds of tiny little eggs on the shoots. These eggs are dark colored, about one-twenty-fifth of an inch long and are stuck fast on one end so they stand up. These can be easily seen by a close observer. Millions of eggs may be destroyed when the crop is being harvested for market, but the beetles and their larvae frequently become very destructive on the late summer growth.

It was formerly supposed that it was impractical to check this destruction because poison sprays would not stick to the greasy, wirelike leaves and stems. With the recent developments in machinery and spray material the work can be done effectively and economically. Fifty gallons of the material is made by using three pounds of arsenate of lead paste, three pounds of fish oil soap to make the solution stick, and 50 gallons of water. This is applied with a power spray or a barrel hand pump.

Growing Egg-Plants.

Egg-plants should be started in the hot-bed or in flats in the greenhouse or house. The seed germinate slowly—usually requiring from 12 to 15 days' time, and a rather high, even temperature is necessary, as if a setback is given the young seedlings they seldom amount to anything. When the young plants have two or three pairs of leaves they should be transplanted into pots or into fresh space in the beds, where they will have sufficient room, and grown on until time to plant out into permanent positions, which should not be until the nights and soil are warm and all danger of frost past.

The plants may be set in rows two feet apart each way and cultivated by hand or horse. Very rich soil and liberal culture will produce an abundance of fine, large eggs which will be produced in succession well into the fall months. Although very sensitive to frost when young the plants are not injured by light frosts and will continue to yield fruit long after most of the garden products have passed.

The principal enemy of the egg-plant is the flea beetle, which attacks the young plants while still in the hot-bed, the cutworm which cuts them off soon after planting, and the potato beetle, which often causes much damage. For the first and last spraying with arsenate of lead may be resorted to, and for the cutworm surrounding the newly set plants with a paper or tin collar or placing poisoned meal about the stems will usually prove effectual.

LIVE STOCK

Early Shearing.

We shear our sheep shortly after April starts, says one farmer. Early shearing, in my opinion, is best. On pasture the wool gets heavier because of more oil in it, but that gain is lost in other ways. If not sheared until some weeks later, part of the wool about the neck and belly falls out, this waste being enough to make up the gain due to more yolk in the fleece. The discomfort caused by the heavy wool covering is a disadvantage that may mean less appetite and hence less flesh growth.

There is a knack about holding a sheep that everyone shearing does not properly learn. If a sheep is caught and held right, it will not do much struggling. The real secret in shearing is to hold the sheep so the skin will be tight where the shears are put to cut the wool. I can hold a sheep, turn it about as I go along and yet that sheep will be in a comfortable attitude all the time. In folding up the fleece, fold so that that part of which was next to the sheep's back will be the outside. All the previous external parts should be placed in the interior of the fleece. I use wool twine for tying, as binder twine has little fibers that get caught in the wool and are objectionable. One year I used binder twine and got a less price because of it. I never yet knew a buyer that was satisfied with such twine.

Still another thing. The dirty, soiled portions should not be folded in the fleece. A buyer might not actually find them, but it all comes out later and soon that fact will become known. Often dirty wool is tied up in a fleece, the person doing it not knowing better. It is not considered just the right thing to do and hence should not be done.

Lice on Stock.

Crude oil is one of the best applications for killing lice on hogs. It is sometimes used on cattle, though less often. Use it mixed with an equal volume of warm water. Apply with rag, sponge or spray pump.

For quicker but less thorough work it can simply be poured on from a kerosene can and allowed to run down the sides. For a large number of animals, use a dipping tank or hog oiler. Crude oil makes dark stains, and is objected to by some men who keep white hogs. One gallon of crude carbolic acid added to each barrel of oil makes it more effective.

Machine oil mixed with kerosene, half and half, can be used in the same way. Pure kerosene is too harsh on the skin.

Tobacco infusion is an old reliable remedy. Soak tobacco stems for 12 hours in water, using one pound stems to two gallons water, then bring the water to boiling for a few minutes, and let it cool. This decoction can be used on all kinds of animals, applied by hand or as a dip.

With all these preparations, the treatment should be repeated after one week. Most of the lice will be killed the first time, but not all the lice eggs.

Sore Shoulders.

Many a galled shoulder can be prevented during the coming spring and summer season, if proper care is taken and a little time is pent every day looking after a few little details. The first warm days are especially trying on the horse's shoulders, for often they have become tender and are not hardened to the wearing pressure of the collar.

Before the horses go to the field for the first of the heavy work of the season see that the collars fit properly and that there are no rough places on them. While the team is resting pull the collars forward so that the cooling breezes can reach the heated parts of the shoulders.

It is an excellent practice to wash the shoulders in the evening with cold water in which a little common salt has been dissolved. This relieves the fevered condition and is soothing as well.

The following applied three or more times a day is excellent for toughening tender shoulders: Dissolve 1-4 lb. acetate of lead, 3 oz. sulfate of zinc and 2 oz. tannic acid in a gallon of water.

Killing Calf's Horns.

The best dehorning agent is caustic potash fused in the pencil or stick form. The caustic should be applied as soon as the budding horn or button can be felt under the skin. As a rule this can be done when the calf is but a few weeks old, and although it is claimed by some that horns may be removed from animals six months old, it is undoubtedly best to operate early, advises Dr. E. H. Lehnert in Farm and Home.

When the proper time arrives, clip the hair over the horn from an area the size of a half dollar, wash with soap suds and rub on the moistened caustic. To prevent the caustic from running, moisten it only slightly, and apply lard or vaselin all about the spot treated. When the scabs fall off, a careful examination should be made, and if the horn is still prominent, make another application of the caustic. To protect the fingers, wrap the caustic well with paper. If active caustic is thoroughly applied over a sufficiently large area, the horn will unfailingly be killed by one application.

THE DAIRY

Dairyman's Beef Supply.

Breeders of dairy cattle often complain that they cannot produce good beef for their own use from the cull cows or inferior bulls of their dairy. We have been in the dairy business for a good many years, raising Jerseys and Ayrshire cows for butter and cheese production, says a writer. Nearly every fall we feed up a beef, and sometimes more than one.

A heifer that has lost a quarter of her udder, or is found to be a boarder instead of a producer, or an older cow which for some reason has ceased to be profitable, or a yearling bull, is set aside for beef.

Our method of feeding is as follows: Beginning about November 1 the animal is given a varied ration consisting of clover hay, corn fodder or silage, pumpkins if we have them, apples, small potatoes, cabbage leaves and usually soft corn on the cob as long as it lasts. The animal receives as a finishing ration a mixture of two parts of oats and one part of corn, by weight, ground together. The feeding of grain is begun gradually, and the limit of quantity per day is determined by keeping a close watch to see that all feed is properly digested.

An animal fattened quickly with a varied ration containing plenty of succulent feed will invariably produce a very good quality of meat. Yearling bulls are developed into excellent beef animals by this method of feeding. We use the best part of the hind quarters for drying. This makes excellent summer meat, and is much cheaper than buying it at the market for 50 cents a pound. We also can a large portion of the meat, and make corn beef of some.

Leaking Udder.

Sometimes it is quite a serious thing for a young cow to leak her milk badly. The loss may be considerable in the course of the season, and is difficult to control. The difficulty is many times hereditary. The other, which has this defect, will pass it on to succeeding generations. It is a good thing to cross such a cow with a sire that comes from a cow which is inclined to milk hard.

I have always thought it unsafe to try experiments with the teats or udder of a cow, young or old, claims a raiser. The milk-making machinery is pretty delicate and should be treated with the utmost care. For that reason I am inclined to doubt the advisability of experimenting much along this line. I would be careful when milking not to make the matter worse by too hard pressing upon the teats. The sprincter muscle is already weak and undue strain may make it still more so.

The best way I know of to deal with this trouble is to milk oftener than you would naturally. It is probably true that the inclination to leak the milk is more marked in the early part of the season, in the flush of grass or when the under is hard pressed with milk. As the season advances the trouble may not be so pronounced. And sometimes it may disappear in a large measure toward fall. If the heifer is one of great promise, it would be well to keep her in a pasture near the house, so that she could be milked several times a day without too much trouble. If she does not seem likely to be of more than ordinary worth, it might be best to dispose of her, rather than to be worried all the time by this fault.

Milk for Calves.

Calves raised on skimmed milk are usually runty, pot-bellied, and suffer indigestion. Whole cow's milk is a perfect feed for the calf, but skimmed milk is not. When the fat is removed a substitute is sometimes made by adding a handful of flaxseed meal or corn meal, but this sort of fat is not a full substitute for butter fat.

It is still a debatable question whether it pays in the long run to rob the future cow by stunting the calf for the sake of immediate profits. The practice of taking the calf immediately away from the cow is the usual thing in the dairies and, assuming that it is an economical thing to do, the question is how to feed calves on artificial food and keep them growing properly.

During the first few weeks the calf is not capable of digesting normally any food save whole cow's milk. If he must subsist on skimmed milk, a little flaxseed meal or corn meal had better be added to the ration. The milk should always be given warm and never when it is frothy. Calves should never be given enough skimmed milk to entirely satisfy their hunger. If indigestion develops they should be kept on short rations for a day or two. If scours develop a little formalin added to the milk, combined with a restricted diet, will usually control it within a few days.

To Douche Cow.

Frequently the dairyman finds it necessary to use a vaginal douche as a treatment for abortion and sterility troubles. The following method is recommended for such cases:

Secure a large galvanized pail, four to six gallons in capacity according to the size of the herd, and fit it with a stop-cock. Buy a pure gum horse stomach tube and fit it to the stop-cock. Elevate the pail until it is about three feet above the cow so that the liquid will flow freely. This can be readily done by making use of the feeding and litter track if there is one in the barn. When ready to use the apparatus, insert the stomach tube into the vagina, open the stopcock and allow the douching solution to flow into it by gravity until it is completely filled. A very good solution to use is a one to 2,500 or 3,000 parts of permanganate of potash and water.

THE ORCHARD

Spraying Apple Trees.

The best practice among New York fruit growers is to delay winter or dormant spray until buds break and show green at the ends. At this time they spray with lime-sulphur at the strength of 1 to 8, and add to it three-fourths pint nicotine extract per 100 gallons to kill the aphis or plant lice and four pounds arsenate of lead for the bud moth and other eating insects.

Just before the blossoms open another application is given with lime-sulphur at summer strength of 1 to 50, and the other ingredients as before. A third spraying is given just after the blossoms fall, with sometimes a fourth spraying in August for the apple scab and late brood of codling moth.

The rosy aphis is becoming a serious pest in New York apple orchards, said Prof. P. J. Parrott of the Geneva experimental station, in a recent talk before Massachusetts fruit growers. There are three species of plant lice which infest the apple tree and cause serious damage to the fruit.

These are the oat aphis, the green aphis and the rosy aphis. Their eggs hatch about the time the buds swell and break, and they are usually killed at this time with nicotine or tobacco extract. The best time to spray for plant lice is when the cluster buds begin to open. Plant lice attack the fruit early and continue their work through June.

For codling moth it is necessary to make a systematic spraying with arsenate of lead every year as soon as the petals drop, whether the trees bear fruit or not. Make another spray late in July. This will hold the codling moth in check. If neglected for a year or on trees which have no fruit the moth gets a good start.

Aphides Spread Blight.

Investigations carried on by Prof. J. H. Merrill, assistant entomologist of the Kansas experiment station, show that the spread of twig blight in apples is largely due to the presence of aphis. At least he found that in orchards which were sprayed with Black Leaf 40 to control the aphis there was little or no twig blight.

The twig blight was particularly bad in many Kansas orchards in 1913, and again in 1915. Jonathan apples were especially subject to it. A few growers sprayed their orchards in 1913 with a nicotine spray to kill the aphis, but they had practically no blight. There was little blight the following year.

Last year the conditions were particularly favorable for the aphis, and they were present in large numbers. Many more fruit growers sprayed than in 1913, and in their orchards there was little evidence of twig blight.

It is assumed from these facts that the aphides carry the germs of blight and commonly infect the new twig either through the new leaves or growth, or through the blossom. The nicotine spray is very effective in killing them and should be used promptly when their presence is discovered.

Dressing Pruning Wounds.

Experiments were started by the New York station in 1911 and conducted for four years to determine whether any coverings are necessary for the wounds of trees, as well as the effect on the trees of various substances used in treating wounds. The trees used in the experiments were apples and peaches and the substances used as coverings were white lead, white zinc, yellow ochre, coal tar, shellac, and avenarious carbolineum. The dressings were applied when the pruning was done at different seasons of the year and upon wounds of various ages.

From the results of this experiment as a whole, it is concluded that the dressings commonly applied to pruning wounds retard rather than accelerate the healing of the wounds. The effects are the same whether the dressings are applied when the wounds are made or some weeks later, when the cut surface has dried out. The effect of the dressings used are so injurious to peach wood that wounds on peach trees should never be covered. For sprayed orchards at least, it appears unnecessary to apply dressings to wounds under four or five inches in diameter to prevent the entrance of fungi. It remains to be proved whether dressings have any real value in coverings large wounds. The in... caused by dressings probably o... or even overbalances any possible p... tection against decay.

Of the materials used, shellac ... the least injurious and seemed ... a stimulating influence upon wo... for the first season. Shellac adh... to the wounded surfaces least well ... all. Avenarious carbolineum and ... low ochre caused so much injury ... they should never be used as d... ings. Coal tar in addition to ca... injury, disappeared rapidly, ... through absorption or evaporati... Tissues injured by using white ... and white zinc practically recov... from the injury by the end of the ... son. Of the protective substances ... white lead is considered the best.

FARM BRIEFS

If a tool or implement is wo... borrowing, it is worth taking home ... just as good condition as it was ... it was borrowed.

It is a good plan to dump wood ... coal ashes in the lot where the ... run. A mixture composed of a ba... ket of charcoal or finely broken ... five pounds of salt, five pounds of ... slaked lime, and two pounds of ... phur will satisfy the hogs' desire ... mineral matter.

If the brood mare is worked on ... farm, do not let the colt follow. K... the colt in a light, clean box stall.

A hog-wallow without filth is po... sible and also highly desirable.

If the flock has been getting wo... the suoculence of the fresh pastu... will not affect the sheep so muc... However, be very careful in maki... the change to pasture.

The bleating of lambs upon th... hillsides is no longer heard in ma... parts of the country where suc... sounds used to be familiar, and ... both the wool and the carcass of ... sheep bring good prices.

For enduring profit the skim-mil... should be fed on the farm.

Be sure that the whiffletrees ar... wide enough to protect the horse... legs from the wear of the traces.

If the manure in the cities were ... obliged by law to be shipped out to ... safe distance every day, the dise... would have fewer flies and le... typhoid.

Keep a close watch on the mem... bers of the flock. With judgment ... managing they can be gotten on th... pasture with no ill effects.

The feeding period of a pig is ... short, and the rapidity and th... amount of growth is up to the ma... handling the feed.

The flock will run to the shelter ... a shower comes up, when the sheep ... are given the habit of being protected ... from rains.

A supply of good cool water for th... chicks, kept in a shady place, will ... save many a bird from drowning in ... the watering trough.

Do not grow any vegetable or fru... on a market scale unless you know ... where to market it.

Cottonseed meal is a valuable fee... In connection with pasture. Be sur... that the meal is fresh, not rancid.

If you have some likely young ... cattle do not sell them just at the be... ginning of the pasturage season. ... Keep them and get the benefit of ... their growth when growth is fastest ... and least expensive.

A big sheet of paper fastened to a ... board in the stable, with every cow's ... name and a pencil to set down what ... she is doing night and morning, is a ... pretty good sign that the master is ... going to know what his herd is doing.

Provide both early and late sown ... corn for your table, and every stalk ... and ear not used in the house will be ... relished by the farm animals.

The hop vine, wild cucumber, can... dinal climber, and morning glory are ... good annual vines to use as screens.

You Can Throw Away Your Keys and Be Absolutely Safe

Let Us Send You a "No Key" Padlock

The Only Practical KEYLESS LOCK

No knob to turn; no clicks to count; no key to lose or mislay. Your fingertips are your key-ring. Saves time; saves patience; saves money; gives absolute protection!

Secure as a safe! But a safe-dial takes time; this opens instantly. Where can you find another padlock that can't be picked? (Nothing to get at, to pick.) Where can you find a padlock that can be opened in the dark without a key? Snap it shut and it stays shut till you alone open it!

Your combination is one of 40,000 that are possible in this wonderful lock. Known to you, nobody else can guess it.

Opens like a flash! See those buttons numbered 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8? Eight buttons are on each side, any of which may be included in a combination. There is the secret of the magic, "No-Key" Padlock. Gently press the right buttons in the right way and the hasp flies open.

Keeps Thieves Out! What good is a padlock that can be picked? What good is a lock when somebody has carried off the key, or wrongfully made a duplicate to misuse at his leisure? The "No-Key" lock solves every padlock problem.

Ends the Key Nuisance! Used once, used always. Won't get out of order. Made from solid brass and bronze, to last a lifetime. No iron or steel to rust. Saves absolutely expense of duplicate keys and changed locks. Combination can be changed as often as you like.

For Every Padlock Purpose you need this guaranteed lock. You need it for your barn, garage, closet, chest, trunk or gate—to protect your automobile, tool box, and spare tires. Any number of "No-Key" locks can be set on the same combination if desired.

This shows the exact size of the "No-Key" lock.

Regular Price is $1.50

89c

Postpaid

Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau—Toledo, Ohio

The average American eats 80½ pounds of beef, 7½ pounds of veal, 4 pounds of pork and lard, and 6½ pounds of mutton and lamb every

Improves your skin while cleansing it

Almost any soap will *clean* the skin and hair. Many toilet soaps are pure enough to do so without injuring these delicate textures. But those who want a soap which not only cleanses but actually *helps* the complexion and hair are wise to choose Resinol Soap.

The soothing, healing properties of Resinol enable it to *protect* the skin and scalp from annoying eruptions, keep the complexion clear, and the hair rich and lustrous. This, added to the fact that Resinol Soap is made of pure and carefully selected ingredients, explains why it does what other soaps which are *merely* pure and cleansing cannot be expected to do.

When the skin is in bad condition, through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, spread on it a little Resinol Ointment for ten or fifteen minutes before using Resinol Soap. Resinol Soap and Ointment are sold by all druggists.

AUSTRIANS ACCUSE U. S. ENVOY OF NEGLIGENCE

Say Mayre Didn't Look Into Russian Prison Camps.

Vienna, May 5.—Reports arriving here from many different sources give a terrible picture of the suffering of the hundreds of thousands of unfortunate men, women and children who have been driven into the interior of Russia from the Baltic and eastern provinces, or shipped to Siberia and Turkestan.

A Russian deputy recently stated in the duma that 2,589,000 persons have been sent into the interior of the empire from Poland alone, and about two millions more from the Baltic province, Volhynia, Podolia, Lithuania, Bessarabia and Finland.

Austrian investigations show that the victims dragged to Siberia from Galicia and the Bukowina number about one million.

The former American ambassador at Petrograd, Mr. Marye, is charged by the Austro-Hungarian government with neglecting the duties assumed by the United States, when that country agreed to take care of the interests of the dual monarchy in Russia. In official reports, just published, it is asserted that the ambassador ignored all complaints about the condition in the Russian prison camps and refused to make investigations, although the Central Powers agreed to furnish all money he might have needed for the relief work.

DODD'S CAVALRY DEFEATS BANDITS

Charges Over Rim of Cup at Temochic in Face of Machine Gun Fire.

Columbus, N. M., May 4.—In the short time it has been over the border the punitive expedition has created a good record for itself, a record which may be held up to shame the critics of the United States army.

Long, hot marches of the deserts, beneath the blaze of a blinding sun; cavalry dashes through mountain defiles in the face of snipers' bullets, and gallant attacks against an unseen and treacherous foe are only some of the achievements.

Near the top of the achievements of the United States forces is the record made by Colonel Dodd and his hard riding troopers. Since the start they have been to the fore with smashing deeds. Their latest accomplishments was the ride of a handful of cavalrymen through Sierra Madre pass to Temochic.

"It was the devil's own playground," was Colonel Dodd's description of the terrain of this battle in southwestern Chihuahua, among towering mountains, where 150 bandits sought refuge.

Fought Two Hours.

For two hours Dodd's troops of the Seventh cavalry, fought from an immense hollow, with bandits on three sides, charging deliberately over ground marked with bullet puffs in the dust all about their feet, where the Mexicans had their exact range. They accounted for at least 50 bandits killed or wounded, against an American loss of two dead and three wounded. One Mexican woman was wounded by bandits.

Two nights before this fight the Americans overtook the bandits at the Yoquivo mine, where they were lying about camp fires, telling the natives stories of how they claimed to have whipped the Americans at Columbus and at Guerrero. Shortly before midnight an outpost ran in breathless, exclaiming, "The Americans are coming in."

Braved Machine Gun Fire.

Scores of dark forms leaped through the firelight, bugles blew, and in 10 minutes the whole bandit command had galloped out of town.

Saturday afternoon, at 4:30, Dodd's men, arriving at the southern rim of the hills forming the cup in which the town of Temochic lies, saw the rear guard of bandits riding out of town. Ahead of them they saw the main body waiting behind rocks to give battle. A machine gun was placed to sweep this ridge, while the Americans rode down into the cup in pursuit. They dismounted in town, advancing on foot, with rifles ready, led by Troop L, and accompanied by the two guides.

Beyond the town Troop L adavnced to within range of the crests above. They crossed the range in short rushes, lying down and firing, then advancing a few yards.

Through Zone of Fire.

Colonel Dodd, with his staff, rode through this zone of fire, while bullets fell within a yard or two of every man until they reached a small knoll beyond the town. From here Dodd directed the fight. Anther machine gun was brought up close, to play on the force at the crest in front of the knoll. Out along the American line a trooper was lying on his stomach, firing. His comrades saw a bullet strike 40 feet in front of him, and then another popped 20 feet ahead of him. In a moment a third ball struck him in the head, killing him.

ECZEMA WOULD ITCH AND BURN

On Chest and Back. Scratched and Little Blisters Would Come. Could Not Rest at Night.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had eczema on my chest and back for about a year. The first appearance was a scarlet rash and it would itch and when I rubbed it or scratched it little blisters would come, and if rubbed open would run water and then dry up and have a fine scale. It would itch and burn so I thought I would go out of my mind and I could not rest at night or do my work in the day.

"I got no relief until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and then gently rubbed on the Ointment, and in two weeks I was healed." (Signed) Miss Ella M. Yates, Coleman, Mich., July 14, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

GET AMERICAN AS IRISH PLOTTER

British Arrest James M. Sullivan, Former U. S. Minister to Santo Domingo.

"Irish Republic" Even Had Postage Stamps

Dublin May 3.—Postage stamps prepared by the short-lived Irish republic have been found, ready for issue. They are printed in the republican colors, green, white and orange with inset pictures of three Manchester martyrs, Larkin, O'Brien and Allen, on a shamrock leaf. Beneath is a harp and the words, "God save Ireland."

London, May 4.—James M. Sullivan of New York, formerly American minister to Santo Domingo, has been arrested in Dublin on the charge of complicity in the Irish rebellion.

Sullivan has been brought to London and will be placed on trial here. Sullivan was formerly a resident of New York, where he practiced law.

Intense and bitter feeling has been aroused in some quarters by the summary court-martial and execution of Peter Pearce, provisional president of the "republic of Ireland," and other leaders, who took an active part in the Sinn Fein uprising although there is a strong opinion, both in and out of official circles, that stern measures were necessary to prevent further outcroppings of rebellion.

30,000 JOBS TO CABINET OFFICERS, IF BILL PASSES

Washington, May 5.—The government civil service would be abolished and more than 30,000 government jobs turned over to cabinet officers to be filled by their constituents if congress passes a bill introduced in the house by Representative Clark of Florida. The bill is now in the hands of the committee on civil service reform.

Representative Clark's measure would allow the cabinet members to fill every position in the government service except those that are now filled by the President.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, May 1.—Senate.—Judiciary committee again failed to reach a vote on nomination of Louis De Brandeis for the supreme court.

House.—Philippine independence bill was considered by unanimous consent with agreement for general debate of eight hours. Elections committee declared Representative William J. Carey, Republican, of Milwaukee, properly seated, despite Wm. J. Gaylord, Social Democrat. Continued in session during evening to finish consideration of Philippine bill.

Tuesday, May 2.—Senate.—Vice President Marshall sent the naval affairs committee a letter from Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, criticising Secretary Daniels.

House.—Resumed debate on the agricultural bill. Passed annual agricultural appropriations bill carrying $24,500,000. Conference report on legislative, executive and judicial appropriation gill agreed to. Jones bill to provide a permanent civil government for Porto Rico taken up for consideration.

Wednesday, May 3.—Foreign relations committee deferred action indefinitely on resolution pertaining to international affairs. Commerce committee rejected proposal for a 35-foot channel in East river, New York, to the Brooklyn navy yard. Senator Tillman made public Rear Admiral Fiske's letter to the senate taking issue with Secretary Daniels. Judiciary committee again conferred action on Brandies' supreme court nomination.

House.—Flood control bill for protection and improvement of the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers, involving $51,000,000 of federal aid, called up.

Thursday, May 4.—Senate.—Conferees continued deliberation on army reorganization bill. Passed Hollis farm loan bill by vote of 58 to five.

House.—Considered unanimous consent business. Passed bill authorizing naval and marine officers and enlisted men to voluntarily serve under Haitien government. Passed numerous minor bills by unanimous consent.

Friday, May 5.—Senate.—Resumed debate on bill for federal aid to good roads construction. Naval committee recommended passage of bill to create naval reserve.

House.—Resumed debate on Porto Rican bill.

Saturday, May 6.—Senate.—Debate resumed on good roads bill. Rules committee voted to report modified cloture rule.

House—Former Speaker Cannon's 80th birthday celebrated in speeches by Speaker Clark, Leaders Kitchin and Mann and others. Discussed rural credits bill under special rule.

Overcome Chronic Constipation

Don't continue to create a bad habit of strong purgatives. They relieve, and that is all. And they call for increased dosage. A sensible treatment will arouse the liver and give tone and strength to the bowels. It is offered in

Many years have shown the usefulness of this remedy. It's the ideal laxative, gentle, effective and strengthening. Now it may be obtained in tablet form, for convenience in taking.

Manalin will not form a habit of cathartics. Used as directed, the sufferer may reasonably expect not only immediate relief, but the re-formation of proper habits, in the natural way.

Liquid if you desire it, $1 and 35c.

Tablets, 25c and 10c

Carry a box with you. Constipation is largely a matter of habit. You can overcome it with Manalin's help.

The Perfume Company, Columbus, Ohio

600 RUSSIANS DIE AS TRANSPORT SINKS

Troop Ship Hits Mine in the Mediterranean.

Berlin, May 8.—More than 600 Russian soldiers were lost when an allied transport was sunk by a mine in the Mediterranean, according to Corfu advices made public by the Trans-Ocean News Bureau today.

Only a few of the Russian soldiers were rescued. The bodies recovered were buried by the British at Malta.

The transport was sunk at about the same time the battleship Russell was sent to the bottom by a mine in the Mediterranean late in April.

Delivered TO YOU FREE

A sample 1916 model "Ranger" bicycle, on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL.

Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing complete line of bicycles, tires and sundries, and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms.

RIDER AGENTS Wanted—Boys, make money taking orders for Bicycles, Tires and Sundries from our big catalog.

Do business direct with the leading bicycle house in America. Do not buy until you know what we can do for you. WRITE TO US.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. T64 CHICAGO

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $5.40

6 POUND FEATHER PILLOWS $1.00 PER PAIR

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful Free Offer. Agents wanted. Address Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept 1156 Greensboro, N. C.

RUSS AND JAPAN SHUT CHINA DOOR

New Treaty Negotiated Between Petrograd and Tokio Is Slam at U. S.

Pekin, May 3.—Russia and Japan have agreed upon a return of the "closed door" for China.

A new treaty establishing Russian and Japanese rights in Chinese territory has been negotiated between Tokio and Petrograd, by which the "open door" on the Chinese coast, so valiantly championed by the United States, is to be closed.

Mail advices from Tokio which escaped the attentions of the censor by reason of being sent by post instead of telegraph indicate that Japan and Russia, taking advantage of the turbulent situation brought about by the world war, are planning to settle the fate of China between themselves.

The chief articles of the new Russo-Japanese treaty follow:

1.—Russia will cede to Japan a portion of the Chinese eastern railway from a point south of Harbin, (Manchuria), to Chang Chung.

2.—While the present war lasts, Japan will supply Russia with arms and other war supplies as far as is compatible with the defense of the country and Japan's manufacturing capacity.

3.—Russia shall give liberal treatment to Japanese who live and engage in agricultural, commercial and industrial pursuits in Eastern Siberia, Northern Saghalien and in the territory belonging to the Chinese eastern railway in Manchuria.

4.—Russia shall maintain Vladivostok as a commercial port and shall not carry out any further military preparations likely to arouse the suspicions of Japan regarding Russia's intentions.

5.—Japan and Russia shall respect each other's interests in Manchuria and Mongolia and if any disturbance takes place within the Russian sphere of influence during the progress of the present war, Japan, if requested, shall give Russia assistance for the suppression of the disturbances.

6.—In the event of Japan taking necessary action as against China for the guaranteeing of peace based on the principles of territorial integrity and equal opportunity, Russia shall recognize the propriety of Japan's actions, and, if a third power offers obstructions to Japan and the latter (Japan) finds it necessary to take action against that power, Russia, if requested by Japan, shall take concerted action.

Chinese statesmen see in the new alliance the gravest danger that has been this country for many years. It is declared that Japan has held an enormous army mobilized ever since the war started waiting for a pretext to invade this country. With that end in view, it is alleged that Japan secretly fostered revolution in China in hope of getting an opportunity to "intervene."

WILSON URGES BRANDEIS' O. K.

Asks Senate to Take Quick Action of His Nomination for Justice.

Washington, May 8.—The senate today turned its attention to the President's appointments of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court bench and George F. Rublee to the federal trade commission, which have aroused such opposition as to bring a serious test of the White House strength in the upper house of congress.

Senator Culbertson of Texas laid before the judiciary committee a letter from the President urging quick action on the long delayed confirmation of Brandeis. The response to this was expected to be a definite agreement by the committee to vote before the end of the week.

The committee considered the advisability of reporting Brandeis' appointment to the senate without recommendation. Even if such a plan is followed, indications are the senate will confirm Brandeis by a substantial majority.

Santo Domingo President Quits.

Santo Domingo, May 8. — General Juan Jimenes, president of Santo Domingo, has resigned. He took this action in order to prevent armed intervention by the United States. Quiet has been restored. Congress will appoint a provisional president.

Perfect Health Is Every Woman's Birthright

A Prescription That from Girlhood to Old Age Has Been a Blessing to Womanhood.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, when a woman passes through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire female system perfectly regulated and in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all diseases peculiar to woman, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a powerful restorative. During the last 50 years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by irregularities and diseases of a feminine character.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister need help get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form at any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Doctor Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free. You can also obtain a 136 page book on woman's diseases, sent free.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.—Adv.

Permanent Relief for Chronic Constipation

Knowledge and Practice of Correct Daily Habit the Great Essential

Constipation is a condition affecting all classes of all people and can be permanently relieved only by acquiring habits of regularity.

The most natural time for the eliminative process is in the morning when both the muscular and nervous systems are relaxed by sleep and rest. When relief does not come readily, it is an excellent plan to take a mild laxative at bedtime. Cathartics and purgatives, that by the violence of their quick action shock and disturb the system, should not be employed.

An effective laxative remedy that is very dependable, and which does not gripe or otherwise disturb the organs involved, is found in a combination of simple laxative herbs known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin that can be bought at the drug store for fifty cents a bottle.

Mrs. C. C. Allen, 215 Foam st., New Monterey, Calif., wrote to Dr. Caldwell that she "found Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin just what was needed for constipation and distress of the stomach after eating. It should be in every household."

MRS. C. C. ALLEN.

Get a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and keep it in the house to use when occasion arises. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., for whom this advertisement is published.

AMERICA TO TEST POWDERLESS GUN

Generals Want Further Trial of Weapon Which Has No Barrel.

New York, May 8.—A new war "gun," sponsored by Mrs. Kathryn M. Stanton, wife of F. McMillan Stanton, a wealthy man living at Whitestone, L. I., is to be tested at Fort Hancock in a few days. If it makes good the "Busy Berthas" of Europe may become mere toys.

According to Mrs. Stanton, the inventor is an old fellow who has known more prosperous days. He is a naturalized citizen whose income from inventions sold in Germany was cut off by the war. She financed the making of a model, although her husband didn't think the idea practicable. When it was finished tests were made, she says, at Sandy Hook and elsewhere. It is claimed the gun:

Wat It Has Done.

1. Has been tested in model form with marvelous results by Generals in the United States army.
2. Uses no powder, chemicals or springs for its discharge and is "fool proof."
3. Has an effective range of seven or eight miles.
4. Shoots out eggs or glass balls without breaking them in the discharge.
5. Shoots out fifty balls instantly or one ball every hour.
6. Can wreck trenches, vessels or aeroplanes.
7. Has no barrel.
8. Can be operated by one woman.
9. Can plant fifty balls within a radius of six feet at a range of a mile and a half, as was actually done with a smaller model at Fort Hamilton and Sandy Hook.

Fired Without Recoil.

10. Can be placed on the grass and fired without recoil.
11. Weighs about 200 pounds.
12. Can be duplicated simply, quickly and comparatively inexpensively.
13. Hurls missiles from a flat surface.
14. May drive other sorts of guns out of existence.
15. Is named by its inventor "The Beautiful Kathryn."

"The gun—they call it a gun; I call it a thing—is really the harnessing of centrifugal motion," said Mr. Stanton. "The power can be generated by any sort of engine. About 80 per cent of the power generated is used.

"We hope for a range of seven or eight miles, but it will not pierce armor plate at that distance. Its principal use, I think, will be with a high trajectory, but it can be used with a flat trajectory.

"The principle of the gun is not new; it was tried by Russia some time ago. But the experimenters used a barrel and this spoiled the weapon's accuracy.

"It is the most practical thing in the world because it is so simple."

PETROLEUM WILL LAST 27 YEARS

Supply by That Time Will Be Exhausted if Gasoline Consumption Keeps Up.

Washington, May 4.—Petroleum deposits of the United States now are more than 30 per cent exhausted and the remaining supply, based upon geologic probabilities, and the amount of production in present and prospective fields, will last only 27 years.

This fact was emphasized today in reports of field experts to the federal trade commission, which is about to report to congress the result of its inquiry into oil production. The nation is producing 60 per cent of the world's output, it was declared, and of this amount, 20 per cent is being exported and 25 per cent is used as fuel under boilers. Experts calculated that fully 20 per cent is "wastefully utilized" through the use of petroleum in making artificial gas.

Present gasoline consumption in the United States is estimated at 1,500,000,000 gallons a year, and with the constantly increasing demand for gasoline, it is figured that domestic consumption will increase at the rate of about 500,000,000 gallons a year.

The automobile is given as one of the reasons for the great demand for the product. There are now 2,250,000 automobiles in the United States, and it was estimated that 3,000,000 will be in operation a year hence. The demand for gasoline exceeds that of all other petroleum products.

MOST MILLIONAIRES BEGIN WORK WHILE POOR YOUTHS

New York, May 8.—Dr. Russell H. Conwell states that he has been investigating 4,043 American millionaires and finds that all but 20 of them started life as poor boys and all but 40 of them have contributed largely to their communities, but that only

DAVID DUNNE

by B. K. MARIATES

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Continued from First Page

like readin' tonight. I wuz lookin' over them books of your'n last night. Thar's one you'd best start in on right away, and give the fairies a rest."

"Which one?"

"Life of Lincoln. That'll show you what work will do."

"I'll read it aloud to you, Uncle Barnabas."

When they reached the bridge that spanned the river Old Hundred dropped the little hurrying gait which he assumed in town, and settled down to his normal, comfortable, country jog.

"Uncle Barnabas," said David thoughtfully; "what is your religion?"

Barnabas meditated.

"Wall, Dave, I dont' know as I nev what you might call religion exackly. I b'lieve in payin' a hundred cents on the dollar and a-helpin' the man that's down, and—wal, I s'pose I come as nigh bein' a Unitarian as anything."

The distribution of the purchases now began. Sometimes the good housewife, herself, came out to receive the parcels and to hear the latest news from town. Oftener, the children of the household were the messengers, for Barnabas' pockets were always well filled with candy on town days. At one place Barnabas stopped at a barn by the roadside and surreptitiously deposited a suspicious looking package. When he was in front of the next farmhouse a man came out with anxious mien.

"All right, Fred!" hailed Barnabas, with a knqwing wink. "I was afeerd you'd not be on the watchout. I left it in the manger."

They did not reach the farm until the dinner hour, and the conversation was maintained by M'ri and Barnabas on marketing matters. David spent the afternoon in being initiated in field work. At supper, M'ri asked him suddenly:

"To whom did you give the flowers, David?"

"I've made a story to it, Aunt M'ri, and I'm going to tell it to Janey. Then you can hear."

M'ri smiled, and questioned him no further.

When the day was done and the "still hour" had come, Janey and David, hand in hand, came around the house and sat down at her feet. It was seldom that any one intruded at this hour, but she knew that David had come to tell his story.

"Begin, Davey," urged Janey impatiently.

"One day, when a boy was going to town, his aunt gave him a bouquet of pink roses. She told him to give them to someone who looked as if they needed flowers. So, when the boy got to town, he walked up Main street and looked at every one he met. He hoped to see a little sick child or a tired woman who had no flowers of her own, but every one seemed to be in a hurry, and very few stopped to look at flowers or anything else. Those that did look turned away as if they did not see them, and some seemed to be thinking, 'What beautiful flowers!' and then forgot them.

"At last he met a tall, stern man, dressed in fine clothes. He looked very proud, but as if he were tired of everything. When he saw the flowers he didn't turn away, but kept his eyes on them as if they made him sad and lonesome in thinking of good times that were over. So the boy asked him if he would not like the flowers. The man looked surprised and asked the boy what his name was. When he heard it he remembered that he had been attorney for the boy's father. He took him up into an office marked private, and he gave the boy some good advice and talked to him about his mother, which made the boy feel bad. But the man comforted him and told him that every time he came to town he was to report to him."

M'ri had sat motionless during the recital of this story. At its close she did not speak.

"That wasn't much of a story. Let's go play," suggested Janey, relieving the tension.

They were off like a flash. David heard his name faintly called. M'ri's voice sounded far off, and as if there were tears in it, but he lacked the courage to return.

CHAPTER VIII.

Two important events calendared the next week. The school year ended and Pennyroyal, the "hired help," who had been paying her annual visit to her sister, came back to the farm. There are two kinds of housekeepers, the "make-cleans" and the "keep-cleans." Pennyroyal was a graduate of both classes. Her ruling passions in life were scrubbing and "redding" up. On the day of her return, after making onslaught on house and porches, she attacked the pump and planned a sand-scouring for the morrow on the barn. In appearance she was a true exponent of soap and water, and always had the look of being freshly laundered.

At first Pennyroyal looked with favor on the addition that had been made to the household in her absence, but when David submitted to the shampooing of his tousled mass of hair, and offered no protest when she scurbbed his neck, she became reconciled to his presence.

On a "town day" David, carrying a huge bunch of pinks, paid his second visit to the judge.

"Did she tell you," asked the tall man, gazing very hard at the landscape without the open window, "to give these flowers to someone who needed them?"

There was a perilous little pause. Then there flashed from the boy to the man a gaze of comprehension.

"She picked them for you," was the response, simply spoken.

The judge carefully selected a blossom for his buttonhole and then proceeded to draw David out. Under the skillful, schooled questioning, David grew communicative.

"She's always on the west porch after supper." He added naively: "That's the time when Uncle Barnabas smokes on the east porch, Jud goes off with the boys and I play with Janey in the lane."

"Thank you, David," acknowledged the judge gratefully. "You are quite a bureau of information, and," in a consciously casual tone, "will you take a note to your aunt? I think I will ride out to the farm tonight."

David's young heart fluttered, and he went back to the farm invested with a proud feeling of having assisted the fates. The air was filled with mystery and an undercurrent of excitement that day. After David had delivered the auspicious note, a private conference behind closed doors had been held between M'ri and Barnabas in the "company parlor." David's shrewd young eyes noted the weakening of the line of finality about M'ri's mouth when she emerged from the interview. Throughout the long afternoon she performed the usual tasks in nervous haste, the color coming and going in her delicately contoured face.

When she appeared at the supper table she was adorned in white, brightened by touches of blue at belt and collar. David's young eyes surveyed her appraisingly and approvingly, and later he effected a thorough effacing of the family. He obtained from Barnabas permission for Jud to go to town with the Gardner boys. His next diplomatic move was to persuade Pennyroyal to go with himself and Janey to Uncle Larimy's hermit home. When she wavered, he commented on the eclipse of Uncle Larimy's windows the last time he saw them. That turned the tide of Pennyroyal's resistance. Equipped with soft linen, a cake of strong soap and a bottle of ammonia, she strode down the lane, accompanied by the children.

The walk proved a trying ordeal for Pennyroyal. She started out at her accustomed brisk gait, but David loitered and sauntered, Janey of course setting her gait by his. Pennyroyal, feeling it was incumbent upon herself to keep watch of her young companions, retraced her steps so often that she covered the distance several times.

At Laramy's she found such a fertile field for her line of work that David was quite ready to return when she pronounced her labors finished. She was really tired, and quite willing to walk home slowly in the moonlight.

It was very quiet. Here and there a bird, startled from its hiding place, sought refuge in the higher branches. A pensive quail piped an answer to the trilling call from the meadows. A tree toad uttered his lonely, guttural exclamation. The air, freshening with a coming covey of clouds, swayed the tops of the trees with mournful sound.

To Be Continued.

Capture Alleged Slayer.

Akron, May 5.—Adam Haus, alleged murderer of Miss Susan J. May, was arrested by local police early this morning as he was entering the home of his parents here. He had been hiding in the woods and barns south of Akron since the girl was shot and killed Monday, according to a statement made to the police. Police say he confessed his guilt.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

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No. 7650—Ladies' Capes.

Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches, bust measure. This pattern consists of four different styles of capes all of which are in good style and easy to make. As illustrated, there is a plain cape with scalloped edge, a cape with hood and high collar, a military cape and fancy cape.

7650

7353—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. This simple frock is made in sacque style, body and sleeves cut in one and with only a short opening at the top so that it may be slipped on over the head. The neck may be high or low and the sleeves short the dress mlo or long. Bloomers are provided with the dress.

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Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Very nice for wide materials is this plain skirt which has front and back plain with a pleated section inserted at the lower half of each seam, the upper part forming a yoke effect. These skirts are used as part of costumes or with separate shirt waists and are made of tweed and serge.

7505

No. 7390—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. This charming gown has a princess front, with a slash at the waist line, at the sides, in order to make it possible to gather in the material neatly. In the back waist and skirt are entirely divided. The closing is at the side or the front.

7390

7669—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. This skirt has the sensible, smart lines of the garment for practical wear, yet it blends the beauty of one fit for wear on any occasion. It is 3-gored; the closing is made by the right front gore lapping the left, as the tailored seam suggests.

7669

No. 7663—Ladies' Chemise.

Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inches, bust measure. This perfectly cut garment may be made in combination or envelope style, and with either the round or square shaped neck. Scalloping and embroidery is used to trim. Cambric, lawn or crepe de chine can be used for this chemise.

7663

7475—Boys' Dress.

Cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. For very little boys this is a practical and pretty dress. It has the sacque cut with no division of waist and skirt. In the back are two tucks ending at the belt and simulating a separate waist. The sleeves are full length, with band cuff.

7475

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure.

7682—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40 in. bust measure. Strikingly military in design is this waist and, of course, in the height of fashion. It has the necessary fullness, the military shoulder cape, the chin collar. In contrasting goods is the collar, but with side tab pointed turnover in relief tone of color. To conceal the front closing, goods similar to that making the collar is used, simulating a box plait.

7682

7736—Ladies' Sport Blouse.

A model of simplicity, showing art. This design features a sport blouse with the collar of contrasting goods, a band of the same material bracelets the wrist where the sleeve is gathered.

7736

7714—Girls' Apron Dress.

Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. For the girlie's playtime this apron dress developed in chambray, gingham or percale, will prove very satisfactory. The pattern provides for separate bloomers.

7714

This Bowlder Huge.

A huge bowlder having 10 acres of surface above ground, from which granite is being taken for building the new Oklahoma state capitol, is said to have been a favorite bandit rendezvous. It is a solid mass towering above the tree tops and formed of excellent grade of stone.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

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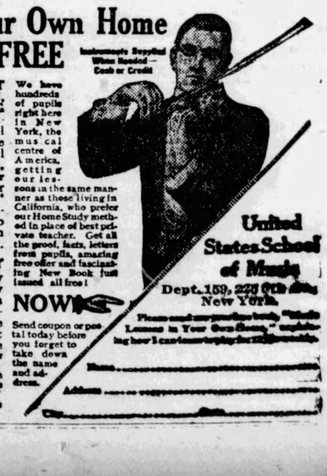

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, MAY 11th, 1916.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Verdun is efficiency's nightmare.

Some preachers will agree with Thomas Edison that people sleep too much.

Right of free speech is violated every time one man tries to do all the talking.

Such big sums are being paid into the conscience fund these days that a poor man will begin to feel that he cannot afford a conscience.

Half the world ought not get the idea that the other half owes it a living.

Some of the hyphenated Americans may not be able to understand how the kaiser can entertain such great respect for this country.

The big Chicago convention is drawing dangerously near. Favorite sons soon will cease to shine.

Great care is necessary in preparing diplomatic notes. "Excuse haste and a bad pen" will not cover deficiencies.

The minority has little hope that the majority will ever learn anything.

Laugh if you will, but the Missouri man who married a 650-pound girl probably considers her all the world to him.

With congress, preparing for preparedness is tedious work.

Were Villa a drinking man he would have been captured long ago. Whisky advocates can see in this an argument against teetotalism.

Sherwood may run with Ford.—Headline.
Mme. Schwimmer is ineligible.

Not being able to swat all the little irritations of life, as we would swat the fly, it is a good idea to try and rise above them.

Dublin, being Irish, won't mind a sore head.

Now that Shakespeare week is gone it may be safe to recall Mark Twain's remark that Shakespeare and the devil are the two best-known unknows in the world.

No man wants to become a subject of underdog sympathy.

Even Ambassador von Bernstorff doesn't seem anxious to go back to Germany.

Our notion of nothing to worry about is what the world will do for news when the big war is over.

Hope is spring's liveliest emotion. On a sunshiny morning it is buoyant and joyous, like a colt turned out to pasture after a winter of confinement.

Some whiskers look benevolent and others make the wearer appear unapproachable.

Carranza is not the only conspicuous failure the President has picked out. There was his first secretary of state.

A fool and his money are always in circulation.

Though the tide is against him, William Jennings Bryan is making a heroic struggle to keep out of the has-been class.

Let's be fair. Because many of his trail-hitters go back to their meanness it does not follow that Billy Sunday is a failure. The evangelist can't chain his converts to the throne of grace.

There never was a more backward spring for favored sons.

"Colonel Dodd's men were in the saddle two days and nights of bad riding." And just a word for the horses—they were under the saddles.

This much for Obregon: The photographer can take his picture without feeling that he has committed assault and battery upon humankind.

Tell some men they can cure their cold by drinking cold water and they'll take hot whisky.

Czar Nick lost his self-possession when a bomb fell near him. But perhaps his fear of bombs is hereditary.

Would you call the Buffalo man who beat his wife with a rolling pin effeminate? Anyway, he was arrested.

Obregon with forty thousand Mexicans is no more impressive than with a dozen. The more greasers an American sees the poorer his opinion of Mexico.

Add humor of war: German uprising in Ireland.

In a primary election everybody lets the other fellow do the voting.

When two men promise to meet each other at a certain saloon at a given hour both get there on time.

Good talkers wait until they have something to say.

A Missouri minister is said to have resigned his charge because members of the congregation smoked during the services. That is what comes from having the corncob pipe as a state flower.

The primary object in blending whisky seems to be to make one drink taste like another.

Self-consciousness is one of the penalties of short skirts and white shoes.

By sending thousands of soldiers to France the Czar has quieted any rumors to the effect that he might be induced to sign a separate peace.

Mme. Schwimmer may claim the distinction of being the original Ford man.

Why do people commemorate the death of a great man, as if they were glad it happened?

The Crisis Past.

Despite the belligerent reluctance with which the German government meets the demands of the United States, there is every evidence that the probability of a diplomatic break between the two nations is relieved, for a time at least.

The frank threat of Berlin to return to its former submarine policy in the event of the failure of Washington to force England to a modification of her blockade, of course lends an atmosphere of sinister uncertainty to the situation, but it seems fair to assume that the immediate crisis is passed.

Americans generally will regret that the German government found it necessary to employ the harsh phraseology that marks the earlier portion of the note, but we must remember always that we are dealing with a people under frightful stress and that we may not, at times like these, expect the finer courtesies which would characterize international exchanges in normal times. Germany is fighting a life and death battle, and the government at Washington cannot be captious over language at this moment.

It must be remembered, too, that Berlin was careful to consider the effect of its note on the Germans themselves. In view of the recent Socialistic agitation and peace propaganda, hints of which are appearing day by day in the Berlin dispatches, particular significance attaches to the frequent reference to "the people" in the reply. Monarchical state papers do not commonly show the anxiety for popular approval that is evident in this note, and our natural resentment at its almost offensive tone must be tempered by the belief that Berlin feels the necessity for giving the utmost consideration to public opinion at home.

In the last analysis the German reply is satisfactory. It grants the one big thing for which the United States contended, a return to civilized warfare on the seas, at least for the time, and as for the future, if Germany should return to its policy of piracy, the United States can still deal with it as piracy should be dealt with.

"In Letters of Steel and Flame."

"You hate the waste and blood spilling of war. So do I. You cannot hate such waste and such blood spilled more than I do. The most lamentable of all the tragedies connected wtih blood spilling is the spilling of the blood of brave men too late to secure the end for which the blood is split. Under such conditions, there is no chance of triumph; the dreadful choice is between dying hopelessly for the right and yielding abjectly to triumphant iniquity. May we so act in the present that neither we ourselves nor our children's children shall ever in the future have to face so evil an alternative."

These were the closing sentences of one of the greatest of Col. Roosevelt's speeches, delivered a few days ago at a banquet of the Illinois Bar Association, in Chicago.

The speech was particularly great because, as one commentator has written, there was a "selflessness" about it that made it great. He spoke neither as a fiery crusader nor as a leader in the arena of politics in advocating both industrial and military preparedness. His advice was not that of a warrior, but of a great counsellor of a peaceful, yet courageous nation. His advocacy of military preparedness was to avert rather than to invite war.

Those who attack Roosevelt as a militarist, must attack also the Democratic leader in the senate, Chamberlain, of Oregon, author of the army bill; they must attack the majority of the Democratic senate, and former Secretary Garrison, whose plan at one time was also the plan of President Wilson. In principle their militarism is the same.

The Roosevelt plan, which seems the more effective, and the Roosevelt speech have been discussed widely. The appeals he made to patriotism and to the practical common sense of the people have touched responsive chords. The people probably will heed them. But, if not, as Col. Roosevelt warned: "Then either our people will pay heed in time to the appeal of some other man, able to speak more strongly and convincingly, or else they will, when it is too late, learn the lesson from some terrible gospel written by an alien conqueror in letters of steel and of flame.

The Burden.

The war is costing the nations of Europe $90,000,000 a day, so someone figures. The Central Empires are paying out $24,000,000 of this, or a million dollars an hour. England, France and Russia are paying $60,000,000, or $2,500,000 an hour. The other belligerents, by comparison, are having a quite economical war.

These enormous expenditures will play small part in bringing the war to an end except as they may frighten bankers and cause them to bring pressure for peace. For so long as the people are intensely loyal to their causes there will be plenty of money for the governments to fight with. The money that goes out one day comes back the next as taxes and subscriptions to loans.

It is after the war that Europe will have to give the most serious thought to the costs. They must find ways to meet the fearful interest charges, to rebuild the cities, the worn-out railroads, the damaged public works, and, at the same time, to pay the common, everyday costs of government. If any of the belligerents succeed in doing this and yet save their people from groaning burdens, they will have achieved a miracle.

Germany gained nothing at Verdun by turning the clocks ahead.

Backing and Filling in Washington.

The pursuit of Francisco Villa was not undertaken until a week after it was decided to wind up this bandit's affairs. Once started, the expedition moved with that speed, efficiency and air of knowing what it was about which awakens all the old pride in American arms. But when the soldiers seemed to be nearest to Villa, when it looked as if they would shortly be starting for home, the whole campaign is brought to a halt. Washington has resumed the practice of dickering and bartering and hedging for time.

This sort of thing has happened so often under this administration that it may be set down as an official habit of thought. Mr. Wilson has moments when he looks the very model of decision. And then he spoils the impression by backing and filling, swinging away from determination, reversing policies, making every brave word he has spoken seem like the bluster of an angered citizen talking to a policeman a half mile away.

Where this habit will lead us with Mexico there is no way of telling. But it is certain that the Mexicans who hate the "Gringoes" and entertain the notion that Uncle Sam is a broken down old rheumatic, feel immensely elated. They are talking more boastfully than ever. They are, with increasing boldness, preaching an uprising against the "invaders." Almost any hour we may hear that Carranza has ordered the annihilation of the American troops. That would be exactly like him.

If such trouble comes, we will have to look to Washington for the source of it.

The Shambles of the World.

The tide of battle seems to have turned at Verdun. The latest cablegrams are to the effect that the French, for many days the defenders, are now the aggressors, and that within three days they have gained a mile of German trenches, while the Germans have been checked in every forward movement.

Not for a long time, if ever, will the world know how many men have been killed, blinded and maimed in this bloodiest of all the world's war time shambles. By companies and by regiments they have been mown down by cannon balls, annihilated by bursting bombs, mutilated by shrapnel and in hand-to-hand encounters and withered under rains of liquid fire.

Dante's Inferno is a pleasing tale in comparison with the horrible history of Verdun.

The leaders of the Teutonic forces and of the Allies well know that the ultimate result at Verdun will be far-reaching; that it may be the pivotal point of the world war. The moral effect upon the non-combatants back home will be as important, perhaps, as the immediate effect upon the armies in the field. It is said that before the great battle began, the Allies realized that it would be to their advantage, from a strictly military viewpoint, to fall back to other lines of defenses more strategically located, but that the policy of absolutely no retreat from any position was agreed upon in the war councils for the purpose of keeping up the courage of the civilian population.

Mr. Wilson's Inheritance.

Philander C. Knox, former secretary of state, thinks it worth while to answer the charge that the Wilson administration is not to blame for the Mexican sitation, but that it inherited it from the Taft administraton.

"What Mr. Wilson inherited from Mr. Taft," says Mr. Knox, "was an outstanding unanswered diplomatic request to the de facto government at Mexico City for definite assurances for the security of American rights and the adjustment of American claims as a preliminary to the consideration of the question of recognition. What Mr. Wilson did was to repudiate the policy of his predecessor, in this as in all other things, and create a situation which made the adjustment of American claims impossible."

But where is there the basis of complaint about the inheritance, whether of one kind or another? The Democrats took the stump with the argument that what the Republican administration had done was wrong and vicious, that it all must be righted or the republic would perish, and that they, the Democrats, were not merely capable of doing everything the way it should be done, but that they were eager to do it.

We are reminded of old Jeff Wilgis who criticized the methods of the judges of a baby show. "I'll tell you how to do this thing," he started to say. The judges stopped him before he could go further, resigned and appointed him in their place. Months after when resentments had died down and old Jeff could get a hearing, he plaintively remarked: "Being a jedge is an honor and I appreciate it. But it wa'n't fair to shove that work off on me when they must a knowed it 'ud rattle a feller jest fresh to the job."

Even though he may not have read Longfellow, it is probable Villa has moments of deep reflection when he feels that life is real, life is earnest.

"There is a movement on foot in Two Bees, Texas, to change the name of the town." Temperance reform goes marching on.

BIG INDIANA CLUB.

April was a bright, growing month for the Blade. Among the club-raisers, an Indiana worker comes forward with the prize-wining list—116 names.

Sunday School

WHEN THE CHURCH BROKE BOUNDS

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 14 Is "Lo, We Turn to the Gentile."—Acts 13:13-52.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The Rubicon of the Christian church was crossed by Saul and Barnabas in what is now troubled Asia Minor. They settled forever the question of whether Christianity was for the Jews or for the whole world. That story is the Sunday school lesson for today. Like all the present series, it has its setting in the land to which the newspapers are calling our attention afresh, troubled, distracted, blood-stained Turkey. In the region where the two first Christian missionaries were the center of a riotous turmoil, the modern Christians have been done to death by bigotry and religious intolerance.

The bounds of the lesson are marked by two Antiochs. There were 16 of these cities in the old Alexandrian empire, named for his father Antiochus by Seleucas Nikator who has the remarkable record of having founded 37 cities, which he named after himself or his relatives.. The greatest of all was Antioch in Syria, the city where the disciples were first called Christian. It was from this place that Saul and Barnabas set out.

Can Godliness Thrive in a City?

The more we know about old Antioch, with its half-million corrupt heathen, the more wonderful it seems that this city should be the center of Christian propaganda, and, after the fall of Jerusalem, the true center of the Christian church. Let we quote from one authority a picture of old Antioch, whoch will give pause to those extreme critics of our modern cities who are fond of saying that vice is winning new victories in our time:

"In 'Antioch the Beautiful' there was to be found everything which Italian wealth, Greek aestheticism and Oriental luxury could produce. The ancient writers, however, are unanimous in describing the city as one of the foulest and most depraved in the world. Cosmopolitan in disposition, the citizens acted as if they were emancipated from every law, human or divine. Licentiousness, superstition, quackery, indecency, every fierce and base passion, were displayed by the populace; their skill in coining scurrilous verses was notorious, their sordid, fickle, turbulent and insolent ways rendered the name of Antioch a by-word for all that was wicked. Their brilliance and energy, so praised by Cicero, were balanced by an incurable levity and shameless disregard for the first principles of morality. So infamous was the grove of Daphne, five miles out of the city, filled with shrines to Apollo, Venus, Isis, etc., and crowded with theatres, baths, taverns and dancing saloons, that soldiers detected there were punished and dismissed from the imperial service. 'Daphnic morals' became a proverb. Juvenal could find no more forcible way of describing the pollutions of Rome than by saying: 'The Orontes has flowed by the Tiber.' In this Vanity Fair the Jews were resident in large numbers, yet they exerted little or no influence on the morals of the city."

What a soil to produce so fair a lily, as the missionary spirit of the Christian church! As a matter of simplest psychology, it was necessary for those early Christians to be either militant or moribund. Had they been inactive and conventionalized, their faith would have been submerged in the mire of pollution amid which they found themselves.

The only sure way to preserve in its purity one's faith amid adverse circumstances is to be outspoken and active in its promulgation. The boy who goes to school and tries to keep secret the fact of his church membership is likely to have a sorry time of it; whereas the other, who, from the first, tries to do Christian work among his schoolmates will find his faith growing as he goes. The Christian man in business can save his religion from contamination only as he tries to influence his business and his associates by sedulous service. The only way to keep one's religion is to continually try to give it away. Had the Antioch church not been missionary it would quickly have been missing. In serving the whole world it saved itself. The philosophy of Jesus is a life principle that applies universally: "He that loseth his life shall save it." What is spent survives. The surest cure for a church or a nation menaced by selfishness and materialism is a high consecration to a large and unsefish service.

When the Crowd Stood Back.

Those Antioch Christians had too much sense and too much religion to feel that they needed to keep all their strong members right in their midst. There is a lesson here for the churches which retain on their roll members who have moved away and ought to be active in some other church. The Antioch congregation freely gave Saul and Barnabas to the wider work. In fact, they held a solemn service to set them apart for this mission.

That is a good old fashion that would bear revoicing. Why should not a church solemnly set aside its members who have been called to any kind of special ministry? We ordain pastors and a few of the other church officers. Why should we not solemnly set apart and dedicate the social service worker, the man who has given himself to boys' work, the secretary of student activities, the superintendent of girls' clubs, the rescue mission worker, the leader in young people's activities. Let the whole church stand together and behind every one of its representatives who goes out in its name to do larger service for the Kingdom. On many a discouraged day in thenr missionary journey Saul and Barnabas thought with a glow of joy, and with a new accession of strength, of the company of praying Christians back in Antioch, whose representatives they were.

A Traveler's Tale.

The wonderful incidental corroborations of the historical accuracy of the Books of Acts should not be overlooked. This volume will stand the test of all the latest geographical researches. Like a good reporter, and unlike many a traveler, Luke did not make his narrative a dreary chronicle of mere places visited. His record is more than an itinerary, and yet it does enable the readers to follow the course of the travelers as they went first from great Antioch in Syria down to Selucia, where they took ship for the Island of Cyprus, where they worked among the Jews.

Leaving Cyprus, the two missionaries—who had up to this time been accompanied by John Mark, who there proved a quitter—they landed on the coast of Asia Minor and went into the other city of Antioch, which is called Pisidian Antioch. The lesson which began at Antioch in Syria continues in the Antioch in Asia Minor.

In the Old Church.

Anybody who spent a Sunday in a hotel knows the problem of Sunday as it confronts the traveler. A few there are who, like Saul and Barnabas and like Jesus before them, go to the old church on Sunday. These Christians had not outgrown the synagogue. It was not adequate, and they had a bigger and better Gospel than it knew, yet it was the best representative of the religion of the true God to be found in these heathen cities, and they stood by it.

A popular pastime of today is to find fault with the church—and how many faults she has! Yet after all has been said, the church is the best representative of God on earth and the best agency for the service of man. I question the judgment of the person who is "too big" to go to church, and especially of the Christian who thinks that the church is not holy enough to satisfy his pious soul.

I met a man of that sort in a China city. He tried all the churches of the city and had even started one of his own. But when I knew him he had separated from them all and was conducting his own religious exercises in his home. It perhaps would not be charitable to quote what the members of the churches said about this man, but I myself found that despite his overpowering plosity he was a little sharper in business than I had expected even a cranky Christian to be, and it cost me a considerable sum to learn that a man may be entirely too pious to go to church, and yet not too religious to practice sharp deals on unsuspecting customers on week days.

The "Go-to-Church Movement," which has sprung out of the modern publicity propaganda, is big and wise and all good citizens should be squarely behind it. There is a place for everybody in a church of his choice, and it is true service of God and a sign of good citizenship to be found regularly in that place.

The First Missionary Sermon.

When in the synagogue the strangers were invited to speak to the congregation, Paul stood up—he is here first called Paul, rather than Saul—and began on the common ground where they stood to tell the familiar story of God's dealings with the Chosen people. From every standpoint the sermon, which was the first missionary discourse on record, was a good one. It was full of Scripture. You cannot have a first-class and effective sermon if it does not abound in the living word of Holy Writ. Every minister must constantly watch himself lest his sermon contain too much of the daily newspaper and not enough of the Inspired Word. It was a sermon full of facts and not all exhortation. No address really has power that does not marshal definite information. The merely hortatorical discourse is usually ephemeral. Beginning far back in the Old Testament, the sermon steered a straight course to Calvary. Like every Gospel message, it led straight to a presentation of the Good News of the Messiah come, with a free offer of salvation to all men.

So stirred were the hearers that they wanted Paul to preach again, and between whiles he was thronged with inquirers eager to hear more about this Way. The popularity of the Message provoked the jealousy of the Jews, and the missionaries were driven from the synagogue, but not until Paul had announced the momentous decision. "We turn to the Gentiles." That marked the Rubicon of Christianity. The new wine of the living Gospel could not be contained in the old wineskins of the Jewish order. From that day to this the Gospel has been preached to every nation even as Paul and Barnabas preach it to the Jews.

England's Third Rebellion.

Since England went to war with its big neighbor, it has had three rebellions—even more, if Berlin's information is correct.

In the Straits Settlements, there was a serious outbreak and for a time, Singapore, the seat of government, experienced a reign of terror. In the Cape Province in October, 1914, a Poer command under General de Wet and Colonel Maritz Beyers mutinied. The third revolt is that which Ireland has staged.

The Irish upheaval, when the facts all come out, may prove to be a small affair as compared with the other two. But it is the one which will do the British cause the greatest harm, which will reflect most discreditably on British administration and be remembered the longest as political aftermath. The rebellion does not represent present dissatisfaction so much as inherited hate. No political concessions to the islanders and no promise of future benefits have been able to smother the tradition of bitter antagonism born of centuries of misrule.

Judging by what their friends and sympathizers on this side of the Atlantic say, the rebels are not deeply concerned about what happens to Ireland when the big war is over. Just now they are satisfying a lifelong desire to square things with the overlords, embarass the British government and give the enemies of England much joy and encouragement.

How Robert Emmet Tried to Free Ireland

ROBERT EMMET, WHO GAVE HIS LIFE TO IRELAND.

I have but one request to ask at my departure from the world—it is the charity of its silence. Let no man write my epitaph. * * * When my country shall take her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written!—From Robert Emmet's speech of vindication before his execution for leading a revolt of Irishmen in 1803.

THE Irish pot of sedition has boiled over again. Not since 1803, reports from London censors indicate, has there been as determined an effort of Irish patriots to free Ireland, says the Kansas City Star.

The blood of Ireland's sons again is spotting Dublin streets as it did when the youthful Robert Emmet struck his blow for the Emerald Isle's freedom. Sir Roger Casement was captured and a German ship, which attempted to land arms in Ireland, has been sunk. More than a century ago it was Emmet and the French.

Robert Emmet was the son of an Irish state physician, a native of Dublin. He was a prize winner at Trinity college until he resigned, in protest against its political domination, and traveled on the Continent, where, in 1802, he had interviews with Napoleon and Talleyrand. Napoleon promised to aid Irish independence, and Emmet returned secretly to Ireland, with the idea of planning a general revolution.

On July 23, 1803, an immature rising took place. Emmet, dressed in a green and white attire and attended by more than a hundred fellow conspirators, marched against Dublin Castle. On their way his men killed the chief justice, Lord Kilwarden, and a colonel, with their pikes. Emmet, in despair at these excesses, fled when the ordinary guard dispersed the rioters at the first volley. He took refuge in the Wicklow mountains, intending to escape to the Continent or America.

Waved Farewell.

But there was a slight, dark haired Irish girl the lad of 21 wanted to see before he left his native land. His friends tried to dissuade him, but his love of Sarah Curran discounted danger. He was arrested, tried for treason and convicted. It is said Sarah Curran sat in a carriage outside the prison when Emmet came forth to be hanged and kissed her hand in farewell to the youth. Two years later, disowned by her father for clinging to the patriot, she died in Sicily, an army officer's wife, of a broken heart.

All the efforts of his judges could not wring from Emmet the statement that he was sorry he had taken part in the insurrection. The Irish have kept alive the spirit of the unfortunate leader. His eloquent speech in his own defense is still read with admiration and emotion. It follows, in part:

"My lords, what have I to say that sentence of death should not be pronounced on me, according to law? I have nothing to say that can alter your predetermination, nor that it will become me to say, with any view to the mitigation of that sentence, which you are here to pronounce, and I must abide by. But I have that to say, which interests me more than life, and which you have labored to destroy. I have much to say why my reputation should be rescued from the load of false accusation and calumny which has been heaped upon it.

"Were I only to suffer death, after being adjudged guilty by your tribunal, I should bow in silence and face the fate that awaits me without a murmur, but the sentence of law which delivers my body to the executioner will, through the ministry of that law, labor, in its own vindication, to consign my character to obliquy; for there must be guilt somewhere, whether in the sentence of the court, or in the catastrophe, posterity must determine.

Man Dies, Memory Lives.

"The man dies, but his memory lives. That mine may not perish — that it may live in the respect of my countrymen—I seize upon this opportunity to vindicate myself from some of the charges alleged against me. When my spirit shall be wafted to a more friendly port; when my shade shall have joined the bands of those martyred heroes who have shed their blood, on the scaffold and in the field, in defense of their country and virtue; this is my hope:

"I wish that my memory and name may animate those who survive me, while I look down with complacency on the destruction of that perfidious government which upholds its domination by blasphemy of the Most High, which displays its power over man as over the beasts of the forest, which sets man upon his brother, and lifts his hand, in the name of God against the throat of his fellow, who believes or doubts a little more or less than the government standard — a government which is steeled to barbarity by the cries of the widows and the tears of the widows which its cruelty has made.

Murdered Patriots.

"I swear by the throne of heaven, before whom I must shortly appear—by the blood of the murdered patriots who have gone before me—that my conduct has been, through all this peril, and all my purposes, governed only by the convictions which I have uttered, and no other view than that of the emancipation of my country from the superhuman oppression under which she has so long, and too patiently, travailed; and that I confidently and assuredly hope (wild and chimerical as it may appear) that there is still union and strength in Ireland to accomplish this noble enterprise.

"Let no man dare, when I am dead, to charge me with dishonor; let no man attaint my memory by believing that I could have engaged in any cause but that of my country's liberty and independence, or that it could have become the pliant minion of power, in the oppression or the miseries of my countrymen. I would not have submitted to a foreign oppressor, for the same reason that I would resist the domestic tyrant; in the dignity of freedom, I would have fought upon the threshold of my country, and her enemies should enter only by passing over my lifeless corpse. Am I, who lived but for my country, and who have subjected myself to the vengeance of the jealous and wrathful oppressor, and to the bondage of the grave, only to give my countrymen their rights—am I to be loaded with calumny, and not to be suffered to resent or repel it? No! God forbid!

"Impatient for the Sacrifice."

"If the spirits of the illustrous dead participate in the concert and cares of those who are dear to them in this transitory life — O, ever dear and venerated shade of my departed father! look down with scrutiny on the conduct of your suffering son; and see if I have even for a moment deviated from those principles of morality and patriotism which it was your care to instil into my youthful mind, and for an adherence to which I am now to offer up my life!

"My lords, you are all impatient for the sacrifice. The blood which you seek is not congealed by the artificial terrors which surround you: victim; it circulates warmly and unruffled, through the channels which God created for noble purposes, but which you are bent to destroy, for purposes so grievous that they cry to heaven! Be yet patient; I have but a few words more to say. I am going to a silent grave; my lamp of life is nearly extinguished; my race is run; the grave opens to receive me, and I sink into its bosom. I have but one request to ask at my departure from the world—it is the charity of silence.

"Let no man write my epitaph; for, as no one who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let them and me repose in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed, until other times, and other men, can do justice to my character. When my country shall take her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written! I have done."

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Someone Should Have Doctored This Sick Cat

It is proverbial among the riff-raff that a doctor who tries, and fails, to collect for services rendered, is ever afterward unfit to "doctor a sick cat." Whenever you hear that verdict rendered, look around for the unpaid bill.

Sometimes, after all, a sick cat may be well worthy of the closest professional scrutiny. For instance, here is a little story we filched from Pediatrics, a high-brow medical journal specializing on children's diseases:

The family cat came down with sore throat—probably got her feet wet somewhere—and succumbed, presently, to a well-directed, but humane blow with the axe.

Ten days later the family wage-earner came down with—guess what!—a sore throat. It cleared up in a few days under medical treatment. Perhaps father was a fresh-air fan. Then again, perhaps he had only a small infection.

Two weeks later, of course, mother had to take her turn. Mother's sore throat proved more serious. She suffered with great difficulty of breathing, paralysis of the soft palate, and dangerous oedema or swelling of the larynx. It became necessary to make multiple punctures in the swollen part in order to reduce the swelling sufficiently to avoid the necessity of performing tracheotomy.

Cultures from the throat showed that virulent germ, the streptococcus.

A little later the only child of the family developed an acuse swelling in the neck—infected lymph glands, or cervical adenitis, as the doctors like to say. This was promptly relieved by the administration of anti-streptococcus serum. Thus, even if no suspicion of diphtheria is entertained, it may be helpful in diagnosis and treatment to have a culture from the throat examined.

If some doctor had taken a culture from Tabby's throat in the first place, father, mother, and the baby might have been spared.

The family cat probably brings home many a busy little epidemic, and nobobdy suspects, because who would venture to ask the doctor, face to face, to doctor a sick cat?

Theatres Vary in Size.

Theaters in New York range in seating capacity from the tiny Bandbox, with 299, to the Hippodrome, with 5,200. The Punch and Judy, the Little theatre, and the Princess give their capacities as the same as the Bandbox, while the Metropolitan opera house has room for 3,366 and the Century for 2,906. Springfield has one of the largest vaudeville houses in New England, which seats only a dozen or so less than 3,000 people.

VARIETIES

The English language has 80 words...

Dietitians class meat with the starchy plants.

Toads live about 15 years...on an average.

Panama is rising three feet in a century.

There are about 1,000 kinds of mosquitoes.

France is stimulating attention to gardening.

The czar of Russia has an income of $80 a minute.

Sydney, Nova Scotia, now has a benzol plant.

Alaska and 19 states of the union produce copper.

Sheepdogs are free from tax in the United Kingdom.

The American tomato crop is worth $140,000,000 a year.

The world's sugar production is about half beet and half cane.

Fully 60,000,000 cocoanut trees are under cultvation in Ceylon.

Sweden's national income for 1915 was in excess of that for 1914.

Each whale carries about half a ton of whalebone about with him.

Indulgence in luxuries costs each family in this country $200 a year.

The United States produces two-thirds of the world's supply of corn.

The world's production of whale oil in 1914 amounted to 750,000 barrels.

As much as 30 pounds of wool have been sheared from one Angora goat.

Sunstroke is caused by invisible violet rays from the sun and not by heat.

Visiting cards, made of sheet iron, were one of Baron Krupp's specialties.

America's fisheries yield a return of $20,000,000, double that of England.

Two-thirds water and one-third solids is the composition of the human body.

Thirty years ago the average length of life in western Europe and America was about 33 years; now it is 51 plus.

Theodore N. Vail, head of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., was employed in the railway mail service during his younger life.

Fearing that the American game of "poker" will corrupt the Chinese, the Peking police authorities have put a ban on the sale of playing cards.

Secretary of War Baker suggests the establishment of a military camp for actors and other theatrical people who are at liberty during the summer.

The total product of the farms of the United States has amounted to more than that of all the gold mines in the world during the last six centuries.

The department of agriculture is considering the establishment of some standard rating of the power of gasoline tractors used on farms of the United States.

Some mining work is contemplated at a depth of 7,626 feet in Brazil. The element of difficulty is the great heat which will probably register 126.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

The invention of a machine to grind sea sand, ordinarily too smooth to be of use, has enabled great quantities of it to be utilized in brick manufacture in Virginia.

The motion picture industry, which uses silver salts for sensitizing films, is estimated to consume 15,000,000 ounces of silver each year in the United States alone.

India rubber trees, which are tapped every other day, continue to yield sap for more than 20 years, and the oldest and most frequently tapped trees produce the richest sap.

To signal time to vessels in the harbor, Lisbon has erected two lights which are automatically illuminated five minutes before each hour and extinguished at the hour.

Physicians have decided that several forms of nervous diseases, sometimes dangerously severe, can be caused in persons standing up and holding straps while riding in street cars.

A fifth of the export trade of Trinidad is in sponges and a third in esparto grass, a wiry desert product which is sent in large quantities to England where it is used in paper making.

The islands of Lake Erie are part of a limestone ridge that the ice age glaciers did not wholly reduce. Geologists call this ridge the Cincinnati anticlinal. It extends into Tennessee.

A Swiss inventor has developed an aluminum pencil to write on glass or porcelain, producing marks that can be etched with hydrochloric acid or burnished to resemble inlaid silver.

A globular lifeboat which can carry 16 persons safely through the roughest water has been invented by a Dane who once saw an iron water tank floating several weeks after a wreck.

Scarletina is difficult to control, as its cause is unknown, and mild cases may occur which are almost impossible of detection, but which serve as a focus for further spread of the disease.

The roller jewel of a watch escapement day makes 432,000 impacts against the fork, or 157,680,000 in a year, or 3,153,000,000 in 20 years. A force of one-horse power would run 270,000,000 watches.

The geological survey has estimated that the Colorado river, in an average year, discharged into the Gulf of California 338,000,000 tons of silt and sand, equal to 20 tons for each square mile of land the river drains.

According to a French scientist, digestion proceeds more swiftly when persons are recumbent than when erect, because, in the process of evolution, the stomach has not advanced as rapidly as other organs.

The state of Montana is one of the world's richest fields for sapphire mining, competing, on fairly even terms, with the great sapphire districts of the Far East, and has already produced nearly $2,000,000 worth of these highly valued gems.

British Columbia's financial depression was only, in part, due to the war. The real cause was the collapse, in 1912-3, of a boom, which followed several years of prosperity characterized by speculation and abnormal growth of cities and towns. This year's prospects are better.

The nervous shock from exploding shells is so great that it often times brings horses up in their tracks, apparently incapable of moving. Horses occasionally fall down and give every appearance of having been shot, though actually unhurt. Dogs suddenly and unaccountably go lame, though untouched.

Yearly on February 2 and for days after, a mysterious fire breaks out in Ariyake bay, on the west coast of Kyushu, Japan, burning both on land and sea, the origin of the conflagration being a complete mystery which a recently outfitted scientific exploration party will make a point of solving.

The PEACE PAGE

MOTHER'S DAY

MARTHA HOLDEN

"A mother is a mother still, the holiest thing alive," sings Coleridge, and every poet and author has in some way found in tributes to mother-hood his loftiest inspiration.

Next Sunday in all the churches throughout the land Mother's Day will be celebrated, and a flower, preferably a pink or white carnation, will be worn to emphasize the fragrance of a mother's influence, if she has passed from earth, or of her presence, if she still remains.

To those of us who long in vain for the touch of that sympathetic hand, or the sound of that loving voice which are to comfort us no more in this world, the day is one of deepest significance. We wish we had shown in more little ways our appreciation of that noblest of all precious earthly friends. The time never comes when we cease to miss a good mother. I have heard aged mothers, 80 years old or more, say that they still seemed to counsel with their mothers, or to talk over with them the perplexed happenings of their own years, and turns, when dying, to her gone, and turns, when dying, to her demand for the mother's consolation. The octogenarian becomes, on his dying bed, a little child as he calls for "Mother, mother."

I am always happy to receive letters from the young girls of our family which voice a love and appreciation of their mothers. Youth is such a restless, pleasure seeking time, that often the mother is sacrificed in a way that later becomes to the child a lifelong regret.

I beg of you today, my dear young people, show your affection for your mothers by daily deeds of love and unselfishness. Study mother's needs. Obey her wishes. Heed her counsels. A good mother is a child's safest guide.

Girls, make your mother your confidant. She knows all your temptations, your heart yearnings, your joys and disappointments, by those of her own girlhood. Let her share all of yours. Reserve nothing. You will never regret it.

Mother love transcends all the affections of the heart. Your selfishness cannot kill it, but it can chill it. Your ingratitude will not leave it cold, but it may cause it to break.

W. D. Howells says that a man never knows all that his mother has been to him till it's too late to let her know that he sees it, and Lord Tennyson wrote: "Every man, for the love of his own little mother, should be gentle toward all womankind, and hold them in all honor."

These are things for our boys to ponder, as well as the fact that the greatest example to all mankind, Jesus Christ dying upon his cross, was mindful of his mother.

"One mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters," runs an old proverb, and Henry Ward Beecher says that the "mother's heart is the child's school room." The great Napoleon said that "the future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother," and our own John Quincy Adams uttered the immortal words: "All that I am my mother made me."

One of the loveliest of mother tributes is that written in recent years by Kate Douglas Wiggin:

To My Mother

"Most of all the other beautiful things in life come by twos and threes, by dozens and hundreds. Plenty of roses, stars, sunsets, rainbows; brothers and sisters, aunts and cousins, but only one mother in all the wide world."

COZY CORNER

Our Motto:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

To Farmer of Tenn.

As a Kansas Schoolma'am, want to say a few words after long silence, Happiness or meanness comes from our dispositions, which are products of our heredity, our environment or teaching and our wills. The person with the selfish or fretful disposition will be easily annoyed and thus made miserable. But one with a disposition to ignore such trifling matters is proof against the meddling efforts of others. I have been in and through Tennessee several times. I do not know that I was ever in Cumberland county. I expect that if humanity there differs very materially from humanity elsewhere, that difference is not very complimentary to the people there. A community characterized by great, good intelligent and virtuous men and women would not be harmed by woman suffrage, and certainly any other good would be greatly benefited.

Where you may have seen a few women go, or what you may have seen a few do that they would not permit their husband the same privilege does not prove that all women are either tyrants or immoral persons. You would not have to travel over 14 states to see many men going to questionable places and doing things which they would not permit their wives to do.

We all admit that minority, imbecility and criminality justly exclude from political rights. It has been publicly and officially decided in many states that it is unjust to disqualify solely on the ground of sex. The arguments in favor of such disqualification are in other forms of words only, or they are all against suffrage in general rather than against woman suffrage. To maintain the political disqualification of women, it will have to be shown that women are either not moral persons at all, or that they are so weak mentally and morally as to be a menace to society if entrusted with any share in the government.

The wise remark often made that women are to be mothers of the race seems to be no more decisive as to the political rights than the equally profound observation that men are to be the fathers of the race. Both propositions true, but unfruitful. Over and above being fathers and mothers, men and women are moral persons and members of the community whose interests are committeed to them, not to the men only, but to the women as well. Where women have been given the right to vote there has always been some political housecleaning done.

There is no need to consider the often-alleged risk that women would become defiled and degraded by an interest in the laws and a share in making them. This should be preserved in an anthology of human whims. Women are as much responsible for general social conditions as are the men. Then how are they to improve social conditions if they have no right to help make the laws regulating such conditions? It is admitted by all thinking persons that education is one of our greatest socializing factors. But women are taking the lead of men in this matter. In two of our greatest universities, namely Chicago and Columbia, the women number 16 to every man in the former and more than 20 in the latter. What conclusions do you draw from this condition?

Will you not admit that as long as woman is denied her political rights she has not an equal, a just share in saying what the home for which she is so largely responsible shall be? Will you not admit that the right to vote is merely the right to express an opinion concerning social arrangements and to have it count in their determination? Will you not admit that all just governments obtain their right to govern from the consent of the governed?

Will you pardon my reference to Kansas? You know women may vote here. I think there is more intelligence, more virtue, more civic pride, more loyalty, more genuine patriotism, with less lawlessness and criminality here than anywhere else in our country of equal area and population. That kind of people is at home here. The other kind is not at home here. They have sought their kind elsewhere. General social conditions are not exactly what are wanted yet, but we are improving. It takes time to educate up to proper conditions. We believe we are working along right lines and are hopeful. It is time for Tennessee to wake up if she expects to keep up with the procession.—Schoolma'm of Kansas.

The Chickens.

I am one of the old boys of Uncle Sam's that carried a gun in the Civil War and had a good time of it. I served in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland, was in several battles, and always got through all of them without a scratch. It was by the good hand of Providence that I did not get shot. I was one of the grandest of chicken hustlers and always had chicken, if there was any. Within three miles of our camp I have often taken the last one that could be found on the farm that was visited.

Once a comrade and I went to a farmhouse in the Shenandoah valley and saw two fine white chickens in the yard. We soon had them, but just as we were making a getaway the lady of the house appeared. She pleaded for them, but we were chicken hungry, and off we went, with her blessing, and had a fine supper and breakfast .

Some years ago I was in Nebraska, 1,500 miles from the place where we got the chickens. I met the lady that was the owner of them. As we sat at supper she told about them being taken, but I did not tell her, at the time, that I was the one that had taken them. She repeated the story to my son at another time and he informed her that it was his father that got them, and nine years after I went back and saw her again. She put her hand on my shoulder and said: "I have found out who got the chickens, but it is all a joke now." I was in Co. E, Sixty second Ohio V. I. I would like to hear from some of the old boys, as I like to read their letters.—Eugene H. Steward, Barnesville, O.

An Ohio Society.

Knoxville is located in East Tennessee, and is the capital of Knox county. Beautifully situated on the banks of the Tennessee river, it has a population of 60,000, and, including its many suburbs, would count about 100,000.

East Tennessee is strongly Republican, and loyal to the United States. At the very beginning of the Civil war the state of Tennessee was voted out of the Union fraudulently, so said, but east Tennessee remained loyal to Uncle Sam, and during the war she furnished a greater quota of volunteers for the Union than any other state. In civic reform, east Tennessee is doing a great work.

A few years ago Knoxville had upwards of 70 churches and as many saloons. Today we have over 100 churches and not one saloon in Knox county or Knoxville. If there is any county or city that has done better let it speak out. All other vices are given attention by our civic leagues. The ladies at the head of these reforms are doing a grand work. They should have the right of franchise. Give them the right to vote and we will see more civic reforms.

There are many Ohio people located in our state. To become better acquainted with all of them there was a picnic planned for a certain date and invitations sent out to all Ohio people and their friends. About one hundred responded, with baskets well filled. All present enjoyed themselves very much and said, "Let us repeat this a year hence." Our coming annual picnic will be our eighteenth, and we now have this event permanently dated on the second Thursday of August. Come and enjoy it with us, before leaving the picnic grounds. We organized an Ohio society of over one hundred Ohioans. Ohio is my native state. I am a reader and a lover of the Blade and shall be pleased to write more about east Tennessee. —David Habler, Tenn.

Write again and often. The Ohio society must be a very congenial and pleasant body.—M. H.

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NO CANDY AND ONE MIRROR FOR FIVE GIRLS AT MILITARY CAMP

WASHINGTON WOMEN IN KHAKI AT INSPECTION—NATIONAL SERVICE SCHOOL.

CHEVY CHASE, Md., May 8.—(Any letter from Any girl who's gone to be a soldier, to her chum 'who stayed at home.)

DEAREST NELL: For nearly a week I've lived in the women's military camp—Commandant Elizabeth Ellicott Poe calls it the National Service School but I think "millitary camp" sounds much nicer. I feel just like a soldier, and I must tell you what I've been doing, it's so original and difficult, and, of course, terribly important. Some things are dreadfully uncomfortable, but then, as I have always said, one should be willing to make ANY sacrifices for one's country. And if getting up at half-past 6 and eating prunes for breakfast is going to help us when we go to war with —— (deleted by the censor), I for one am perfectly willing to endure these hardships.

My dear, we are ROUGHING IT! When the Women's Section of the Navy League said that in order to be "intelligently helpful in time of national stress" we must have a camp where we could train, I thought it would be something like father's camp in the Adirondacks—stone fireplaces, hardwood floors, plenty of servants—you know the sort of thing.

But at Chevy Chase we are living in khaki tents, such as army men have, and there are five of us in each tent. Just fancy. I was one of a crowd, so I knew all my tentmates, but the 200 girls here are from 15 different states, and lots of those who have been put together never saw each other before. Yet the space is so small in the tents that the beds almost touch.

No Springs, No Mattresses, and Only One Mirror.

The tent arrangements are positively primitive. To be sure, we do have electric lights, which must be doused (I think that's the military word) at 9:30, and we have floors of unpainted boards raised six inches from the ground. But the beds are canvas army cotsno springs, no mattress. There are no chiffoniers, no bureaus, not even the tiniest dressing table. We must keep our clothes in our suitcases or hang them on the ropes that run from the central pole in the tent to its outer corners. In each tent are one or two folding camp chairs, five gray enameled basins, a pail for a water pitcher and one 12-inch mirror fastened to the central pole. One mirror for five girls, and we have to dress in 15 minutes!

We get up in the morning at 6:30. David Kemp, the dearest little pink-cheeked boy, calls us with his bugle. He's a drummer in the United States Marine Corps, but he bugles beautifully, too, even though the other calls always sounds better than reveille. At 6:40 the guard raises the flag.

We assemble by companies, for military calisthenics at 6:45. They're just setting-up exercises, you know, and they last for half an hour. Breakfast is at 7:30, and inspection of tents at 8:30, so we can't linger very long at table. From 9 to 9:20 we have 20 minutes more of drill, and then there are classes from 9:30 to 12:20.

No Intruders, Male or Female, Allowed.

Besides the calisthenics and drilling we have to take the course in surgical dressings. The instruction tents in charge of the Red Cross, are just across the road from camp. There are 300 day students who come there for work, but they are not allowed in our camp except during the regular visiting hours—oh, dear, no! They can't even eat lunch with us, although there's room for 100 extra people in our dining room.

Khaki Skirts, Bloomers and Flat Heeled Shoes.

The uniforms are fearfully hot. There's a khaki Norfolk jacket and a short shell skirt worn over bloomers or riding breeches. The first day we had to stand for hours and hours, although I heard one of the elder women say that it shouldn't happen again. We must wear flat-heeled shoes and a campaign hat with a dinky blue and gold cord—or black and gold if you're an officer. We have four plain white shirtwaists, and lots of the girls wear brown flannel blouses. Sundays we are allowed a white skirt, eight inches from the ground. The uniform is fairly becoming to some of the girls, but it isn't what I'd pick out for stout women.

Are you wondering what we have to eat? Well, my dear, it's not French cooking. Far from it! For dinner the first day we had roast beef, potatoes, asparagus, peas and corn, with pineapple for dessert. For supper we had cold roast beef, fried potatoes, sliced tomatoes and tea. They gave us stewed prunes, bacon and eggs, toast and coffee for our first breakfast. The marines have lent us one of their quartermasters, who has had a lot of experience in providing for camps. But a number of the girls wanted French cooking. And the dishes are thick white things that could be used as ammunition if we had any cannon. They says our food costs 40 cents per day per girl.

Now don't you think I'm a patriot? No, indeed, I'm not going to give it up! I'm here to work, as Commandant Poe says, and I shall persevere to the end. One should be willing to sacrifice a fortnight for the sake of being prepared. There are ever so many New York girls here. Why don't you come for the last two weeks in May?

LITTLE ANSWERS TO BIG QUESTIONS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

What is proper for a girl to say when introduced to an older lady or gentlemen?

If you are glad to meet them, you may say so in so many words, though nowadays a young girl is not supposed to voice her gladness at meeting a young man. With older people, the more pleasure you show in meeting them the better, as older men and women envy the appreciation of their juniors, which is frequently too sadly lacking in these days. You ask if it is correct to shake hands, on being introduced, or to rise if seated.

A young woman acknowledges from her chair an introduction to any, save an old or distinguished man. However, if she is introduced to the father of one of her girl friends it would be more courteous to rise and to offer her hand, if she feels like it. Common sense and courteous feeling are pretty safe guides in such matters. It is always correct to arise on being introduced to an older woman, though she should be first to offer to shake hands.

When introducing anyone which should be said, Miss or Mr. Blank, or their given names?—Minnesota.

Introducing two sisters or two brothers, the elder would be Mr. or Miss, the other Mr. John or Miss Jennie. Introducing the younger members alone, they would be presented without the given name.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Curried Fish.

Fry two pounds fish in two heaping tablespoonfuls butter. Melt another tablespoonful butter in a saucepan and brown one chopped onion in it; add one and a half tablespoonfuls curry powder, three tablespoonfuls cocoanut, half cupful stock, half cupful milk, one teaspoonful sugar and one teaspoonful salt; boil for 15 minutes. Divide the fish into large flakes, add to curry with one tablespoonful lemon juice and cook for five minutes. Serve with a dish of plain boiled rice.

Baked Fish.

Clean, wipe and wash a large fish, lay it in a buttered baking pan, add a cupful boiling salt water, cover, and bake for half hour. It should be basted often to prevent burning.

Egg Sauce.

Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, stir in two tablespoonfuls flour, seasoning of salt, pepper, red pepper, and one cupful milk. Boil for five minutes, stirring all the time. Add two finely chopped hard boiled eggs, reheat and serve.

An average of more than 3,000,000 tons of rails are rolled annually in this country, 75 per cent of which are of 85 section or heavier.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

From Daisy.

Like Just Plain Mary, I find it a task to gather my poor shattered nerves and hold myself down to write an interesting letter, and please don't expect anything as successful as her effort. I am trembling already from the excitement of it all. But when I heard two of the M. G. R.'s, one of them my dear friend, Olive Branch, calling for me at the reunion, I decided that I must make an effort to tell you how much of a help and inspiration your dear letters always are to me.

I enjoyed the reunion immensely, although I was sitting quietly in a corner, just listening. This has been a long, tedious winter here, with not much snow early, but enough for the last two months to make up for the lack of it earlier. But spring came recently with many of her sweet songsters, and now the snow is nearly gone and this morning, April 1, there are larks and pheobes about to say that summer is really on the way.

Possibly twenty years ago, there was a puzzle department in the "Blade," and I am wondering if any of the puzzlers of that column still read the "Blade." I did not become interested in puzzles till some years later, but think perhaps some of those puzzlers are among my present acquaintances in Puzzledom.—Daisy of N. Y.

Centralized Schools.

I respond to New England Girl's call for help on the consolidated or centralized school problem. I regret I can not tell N. E. Girl's side among the disputants not knowing whether she is for or against such consolidation, I must leave to her if my argument helps or hinders.

I can say nothing against combining country schools—that is after the pupils reach the school. There is no question but that one building can be kept and more properly cared for than so many. More extensive and expensive apparatus and maps can be furnished because accessible to more students, and the teaching force will be more efficient because more concentrated.

But the collecting and conveying children to the school is a question not yet satisfactorily settled. Suppose the one driving such conveyance should not be mentally or morally qualified to associate with children—what is the effect on young and susceptible minds? This work is let to lowest bidders by contract and not always investigated when such contractors change drivers. And how can those who should know ascertain if such a one is fit and proper? Only by being with those in such conveyance? No, for then their conduct would certainly be guarded. By far this is most important—more than we believe possible, and one cannot make mountains of mole hills when considering this phase of the matter.

The rig must start early and those children first or farthest from the school will be several hours in the winter cold or storm before reaching school or home. And going to the route or home is often as far as the average distance to a district school.

I have seen thousands of dollars of school property—modern equipped buildings, wells and outbuildings abandoned at a sacrifice because of centralizing schools.

As I first said, consolidation has many good points, but I find patrons generally, consider it unpopular. I hope N. E. Girl will pardon me if I do not assist her in the debate, but I am giving my views in response to her being anxious to obtain all information possible on both sides.

Returning to M. G. R. discussion and comradship after 20 years sojourn in the hills of silence.— Rip Van Winkle, Ill.

It is surely time you came back. I hope more of the silent ones will speak up. Come again.—M. H.

Good Teeth—Good Health.

I am a rural teacher and I think one of the greatest opportunities a teacher has is training children to care for their teeth.

It was not suggested to me until our editor of the Peace Page wrote on spring mouth cleaning. Then I ordered each of my students a trial package of tooth paste.

Up to this time not a single pupil was in the habit of washing his teeth after each meal. Three out of 36 had tooth brushes. I offered each a trial package of tooth paste free provided each would buy a brush.

I got some good literature on hygiene of the teeth and gave it to them. I asked the boys which looked the prettier when she smiled, a girl who showed clean teeth or a girl with dirty ones. Of course they all said the former. By these simple talks I have induced the children to take pride in clean mouths and teeth. Now almost every one has teeth like pearls.

I am offering a prize to the one who has the cleanest teeth at the close of the term. The motto of our school is "Good teeth—good health." It is said that the loss of one tooth in youth cuts one year off of life.

Teachers of the Blade family, lets get busy and see if we can't prevent much sickness, unhappiness and ugliness by teaching hygiene of the teeth.—Felix Jones, Va.

Let us hear from other teachers on this subject.—M. H.

BIRD CLUB NAMES

I hope to publish a list of our bird lovers on June first, and make that page a bird lover's one for both old and young.

Come on with your bird stories, poems and advice for preserving our feathered friends.—Yours, with love, Martha Holden.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Scene by Moonlight.

It was winter and the night was clear and cold. The snow lay deep on the ground, covering all the imperfections of Old Mother Earth with a smooth mantle of white. Along the rocky ledges the snow was piled in odd shaped drifts. The fences were barely discernible. Even the tall old pines in the cove were transformed by their winter dress.

Far above the topmost boughs hung the silvery moon, which, by its light, made the scene more wonderful and radiant. The snow sparkled and the icicles on the high rocks seemed striving to out vie each other in splendor and varied colors.—Grace West, Orland, Ohio.

Grace did not know her word picture was to be published, but it deserves it, because of a real literary finish that eighth grade pupils rarely achieve. If Grace continues with composition she may later be heard from in literature.—M. H.

Castles in Spain.

I have tried to write my castle in Spain many times, but it seems I cannot put it down on paper as it is in my heart. I have many castles in Spain. They are everywhere, if only we seek to find them.

I have my dear, hard-working father and mother and six brothers and sisters. Father has given me every advantage possible. He has worked hard that I may get a good education. My great castle in Spain is that I may be able to show my parents how much I appreciate their loving kindness by living an honest and pure life. I also want to be able to get a home for my brothers and sisters and to help father and mother that they may be able to give them the advantages that have been given to me.

I feel sure that these castles can be realized if I try earnestly to make them so, as I am doing.

Ruth Miller, I think you and I are both cherishing the same ambition. I, too, have always wanted to be an author. So far I have not advanced very far, but I am striving hard to realize my ambition. I have had two of my compositions published in a magazine and have won a prize for a poem in school.

I have this motto before me, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Let us read the castle in Spain of every Blade boy and girl. Everyone must have some cherished hope or ambition. Write and tell us about it.—Goldie.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Ruth Clark and Estella Clark, are sisters of Candler, N. C., who enjoy farm life; also the Blade boys and girls.

Amos Easter, Amelia C. H., Va., has six sisters and five brothers.

Gladys Etter, Morristown, Tenn., loves birds and dumb animals.

Irene Walmsley, 11, Alexander, W. Va., is a little girl who believes in helping her mother.

Lena Lambert and her sister are girls of Grofton, W. Va., who are welcome to this young family circle.

Blanche Cross, 13 Aug. 11, Belleville, W. Va., knows how to hoe corn, but loves to read and to coast on the W. Va. hills.

Ola Shields, Bear Creek, N. C., likes to help work on the farm. She enjoys outdoor life so much herself that she would not deprive any bird or beast of the freedom of God's great out of doors

Clara McCubbin and Ora Dobson, are friends of Eve, Ky., who like school. Clara likes to embroider and Ora to play the violin.

Reese B. Jarvis, Walton, W. Va., loves music and thinks it is something everyone should know. Also good books.

OUR Correspondents

"The courage of our women," writes Mrs. R. M. T., Oregon, was the greatest thing in our civil war. It was true patriotism, with no play soldier about it, for with the boy goes the mother. Two of America's greatest patriots said they owed their greatness to their mothers. They were Lincoln and Washington. This extract from a letter of Lincoln's written to a Massachusetts mother shows his reverence for motherhood as well as his love of country: 'Dear Madam—I hear that you are the mother of five sons who have died on the field of battle. I feel how weak any word of mind would be to beguile your grief of a loss so great or to propitiate the pride that must be yours, who have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom. I pray that our Heavenly Father may help you to cherish the memory of the loved and lost. Yours sincerely, A. Lincoln.'"

Mrs. T., who has been a member of the Woman's Relief Corps for over 20 years, and has had sad experiences in the war time, is still active in corps work at the age of 76.

E. J. V., of Montana, thinks that parents should be careful as to what kind of ideals are set before their children, especially the boys and girls in the adolescent stage. According to the writer there is a marked difference between being puritanically strict and jealously careful in regard to the morai training the children should receive. E. J. V. believes parents and teachers should take more radical grounds in regard to the moral training of the youth of this land.

That it is not always the big sermons that do the most good, but everyday life is more essential in saving souls than sermons is the belief of Virginia Friend. She thinks the little kindnesses done in a gentle, loving way will lead more lost souls to Him than anything else. The writer believes in following what you preach. She says that we cannot all preach or sing the songs of Zion, but we can love, smile and speak kind words to those who are discouraged.

David Studebaker, of Velpen, Ind., Box 50, wants to hear from Pearl Wyatt, last heard of in Oklahoma.

Some addresses wanted by readers are those of Brown Eyes, Pa.; Aunt Jane, of Arkansas; S. M. of Ohio, Roseburg, Ore.; W. E. P., W. Va.; Mrs. H. W. S., of New York; R. E. Lee, of Florida, and Mrs. D. W. McKinney, of Oregon.

Cards are asked for a paralytic, Mrs. A. A. Fidler, Rock Cave, W. Va.

Mrs. J. W. Huggans, Barlow, Ore., asks cards and letters. Mrs. Esther Ferguson, Oregon City, makes a similar request. Both need cheer-ups.

Mrs. Ellen Sager, Pa., thanks you for 50 cards and five letters.

The lady of Velpen, Ind., R. 25, who offered the recipes for imitation butter and honey has been overwhelmed with stamped envelopes. She is bound to reply in time to these, but she asks us to explain that it will take time. As someone has suggested, she better send the recipes to our Page, and then all could take advantage of them.

POETS' CORNER

Resignation.

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is fireside howso'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps.
What seem to us but sad, funereal tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death. What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian
Whose portal we call Death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air:
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And thou at times impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean,
That can not be at rest—

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
We may not wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

Mother.

By William Cullen Bryant.

Lord, who ordaineth for mankind
Benignant toils and tender cares;
We thank Thee for the ties that bind
The mother to the child she bears.

We thank Thee for the hopes that rise
Within her heart, as, day by day,
The dawning soul, from those young eyes,
Looks, with a clearer, steadier ray.

And grateful for the blessing given
With that dear infant on her knee,
She trains the eye to look to Heaven,
The voice to lisp a prayer to Thee.

Such thanks the Blessed Mary gave,
When from her lap the Holy Child,
Sent from on high to seek and save
The lost of earth looked up and smiled.

All-Gracious! grant to those who bear
A mother's charge the strength and light
To lead the steps that own their care
In ways of Love, and Truth and Right.

Your Lot.

By Mary Mapes Dodge.

Some children roam the fields and hills,
And others work in noisy mills;
Some dress in silks, and dance and play,
While others drudge their lives away;
Some glow with health and bound with song,
And some must suffer all day long.
Which is your lot, my girl and boy?
Is it a life of ease and joy?
Ah, if it is, its glowing sun
The poorer life should shine upon.
Make glad one little heart today.
And help one burdened child to play.

A Mother's Love.

By James Montgomery.

A Mother's Love—how sweet the name!
What is a Mother's Love?—
A noble, pure and tender flame
Enkindled from above.
To bless a heart of earthly mold;
The warmest love that can grow cold;
This is a Mother's Love.

To bring a helpless babe to light,
Then, while it lies forlorn,
To gaze upon that dearest sight
And feel herself new-born,
In its existence lose her own,
And live and breathe in its alone;
This is a Mother's Love.

To mark its growth from day to day,
Its opening charms admire,
Catch from its eye the earliest ray
Of intellectual fire;
To smile and listen while it talks
And lend a finger when it walks;
This is a Mother's Love.

A Mother's Goodbye.

By John R. Clements.

A wave of the hand from the cottage door
As her boy turned the roadway's bend;
A wave of the hand as in days of yore—
A wave of the hand, but 'twas vastly more!
A mother's heart and a mother's prayer
That will follow his footsteps everywhere
Is the token her boy will read for aye forave
In the wave of the hand she gave today
From the old hillside cottage door.

Mother O' Mine.

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose love would follow me still,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose tears would come down to me,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were damned of body and soul,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose prayers would make me whole,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

The Wave.

By Henry W. Longfellow.

"Whither, thou turbid wave?
Whither, with so much haste,
As if a thief wert thou?"

"I am the wave of life;
Stained with my margin's dust,
From the struggle and the strife
Of the narrow stream I fly
To the sea's immensity,
To wash from me the slime
Of the muddy banks of Time."

The Boston Tea Party.

There was an old lady lived over the sea,
And she was an island queen.
Her daughter lived off in a new country,
With an ocean of water between.
The old lady's pockets were full of gold,
But never contented was she,
So she ordered her daughter to pay her a tax
Of three pence a pound on her tea,
Of three pence a pound on her tea.

"Oh, mother, dear mother," the daughter replied,
"I can't do the thing that you ask,
I'm willing to pay a fair price on your tea,
But never the three penny tax."
"You shall," said the mother, and threatened with rage,
"For you are my own daughter, you see,
And sure 'tis quite proper a daughter should pay
Her mother a tax on her tea,
Her mother a tax on her tea."

And so the old lady her servants called out
And packed up a budget of tea,
And eager for three pence a pound,
She put in enough for a large family.
Then ordered her servants to bring home the tax, declaring her child should obey,
Or, old as she was, and almost woman grown,
She'd half whip her life away,
She'd half whip her life away.

The tea was conveyed to the daughter's own door,
All down by the ocean side,
When the bouncing girl poured out every pound in the dark and boiling tide.
And then she called out to the island queen,
"Oh, mother, dear mother," said she,
"Your tea you can have when it's steeped enough,
But never a tax from me,
But never a tax from me."

Kelvin Grove.

Let us haste to Kelvin Grove, bonnie lassie, O,
Through its mass let us glide, bonnie lassie, O,
Where the rose in all her pride
Paints the hollow dingle side,
Where the midnight fairies glide, bonnie lassie, O.

Let us wander by the mill, bonnie lassie, O,
To the cove beside the rill, bonnie lassie, O,
Where the glens rebound the call
Of the roaring water fall
Through the mountain's rocky hall, bonnie lassie, O.

Oh, Kelvin banks are fair, bonnie lassie, O,
When in summer we are there, bonnie lassie, O.
There the May pink's crimson plume
Throws a soft and sweet perfume
Round the yellow banks of broom, bonnie lassie, O.

Though I dare not call thee mine, bonnie lassie, O,
As the smile of fortune's thine, bonnie lassie, O,
Yet, with fortune on my side,
I could claim your father's pride,
And win thee for my bride, bonnie lassie, O.

But the frowns of fortune lower, bonnie lassie, O,
On thy lover at this hour, bonnie lassie, O,
Ere yon golden orb of day
Wake the warblers on the spray,
From this land I must away, bonnie lassie, O.

Then farewell to Kelvin Grove, bonnie lassie, O,
And adieu to all I love, bonnie lassie, O.
To the river winding clear,
To the fragrant-scented breer,
Even to thee, of all most dear, bonnie lassie, O.

When upon a foreign shore, bonnie lassie, O,
Should I fall midst battle's roar, bonnie lassie, O,
Then Helen, shouldst thou hear
Of thy lover on his bier,
To his memory shed a tear, bonnie lassie, O.

Poems Wanted.

The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground.

All Night Long, to Stewart Isom, Galax, Va.

Killing of Dan McGrew, to Millard Skidmore, 416 Capitol street, Salinas, Cal.

On Monday Morning Going to School and Wake, Ye Seven Sleepers, to Mrs. Mary J. Henthorn, Hannibal, Ohio.

Old Kitchen Floor, to Mrs. Abbie Larue, Rush, Pa.

Ride of Great Grandmother Lee.

Beautiful City, to Clara Wyatt, Monpelier N. Dak.

Kitty Wells.

Saved by Grace, to Mrs. Hettie Fairman, 570 75th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Motherless Turkeys, to Frank Stults, Orting, Wash.

Face on Barroom Floor and Dying Hobo, to Omar L. Pearce, Williamsburg, Ind.

"I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person," says Mrs. Hamilton.

New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seventeen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute. My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.

When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, is it not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

State Electoral Vote.

Will you kindly give the number of electoral votes each state is entitled to in the presidential election?—J. A. N., Petersburg, Tenn.

The electoral vote of each state is as follows; Alabama, 12; Arizona, 3; Arkansas, 9; California, 13; Colorado, 6; Conneticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 14; New Mexico, 3; New York, 45; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 10; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 20; Utah, 4; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3. This makes a total of 531 electors. The votes of 266 of these are necessary for a choice.

Thomas A. Edison.

I would like to have you publish a biography of Thomas A. Edison.—B. F., New Amsterdam, Ind.

Thomas Alva Edison, the American electrician and inventor, was born in Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Mich., when Edison was 7 years old. Not being able to attend school Edison began to work as a newsboy on a railroad line. During his leisure hours he experimented with telegraph instruments and printing presses. In 1862 young Edison bought a small hand press and published a weekly newspaper known as the Grand Trunk Herald. His office was an abandoned freight car where he continued his chemical experiments. He later became telegraph operator at Mt. Clemens.

Though brilliant and rapid in his work his erratic conduct lost him several situations. His first invention was made in 1864, when he invented an automatic telegraph repeater. Soon after, at Boston, Edison invented a commercial stock indicator, which he sold to New York capitalists for $40,000. This gave him funds to equip an extensive laboratory for his work. In 1876 his health failed, he gave up his manufacturing, confining his labor to investigation and invention.

More than 900 patents have been issued on Edison's inventions. Some of the most important inventions are the phonograph, telephone for long distance transmission, the carbon telephone transmitter, the microtasimeter, the aerophone, megaphone, incandescent electric lamp, kinetoscope and a storage battery for automobiles. In 1878 he was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government, a commander of the Legion in 1889, and was the recipient of the insignia of a grand officer of the crown of Italy bestowed the same year by King Humbert. In 1892 he received the Albert medal of the Society of Arts of Great Britain.

Stephen Phillips.

Please give a short biography of Stephen Phillips in this department.—E. B. F., Mantua, Ohio.

Stephen Phillips, the English poet, was born in Somertown, near Oxford, on July 28, 1868. He abandoned a career at Oxford to go on the stage in Frank Benson's company, in which he played in his time many parts and gained the experience which later was so greatly to aid him in the dramturgic of his works. Eremus, his first serious effort, though praised by Stopford Brooke and Addington Seymonds, attracted little attention. Later it was withdrawn by the author. In 1896 Christ in Hades and Other Poems found generous eulogists, but it was not until the following year when his Poems, a small collection, was crowned by the Academy as the best work of the year with the first prize of 100 guineas, that Phillips achieved a reputation. He revived successfully the English poetic drama in his later works. There was great interest shown in Paolo and Francesca, Herod and Ulysses, three poetical dramas.

Convents in U. S.

Please tell me if there are any convents supoprted by the Roman Catholic church in this country.—J. W. C., Campbellsburg, Ind.

Owing to the religious upheavals which were going on in the old world at that time, the early colonies of the United States were places of refuge for Roman Catholics. Maryland was settled by the Catholics, who at an early date laid the foundations of numerous convents and monasteries. As the settlements and centers of population pushed further in every direction from the Atlantic coast, the emissaries of the church were in the van. The result was the building and organization of some of the most noted convents in the world. Scarcely a large town in the country is without its convent or nunnery, while in many of the larger cities there are several communities of either sex.

Major Robert Anderson.

Please give a sketch of the life of Major Anderson who commanded Fort Sumter when the Confederates fired upon it.—G. R. B., Prairie Grove, Ark.

Robert Anderson, American soldier, was born near Louisville, Ky., on June 14, 1805, and died in France on October 26, 1871. In 1825 he graduated from West Point and entered the artillery as second lieutenant. In the Seminole war he was on Scott's staff from 1837 to 1838. In the Mexican war he was badly wounded at Molino del Rey. In 1857 Anderson was commissioned a major, and three years later was placed in command of the triops in Cherleston harbor, with headquarters at Fort Moultrie. Threatened with attack, the fort untenable, and the Buchanan administration making no reply to his appeals for its strengthening or for instructions, he removed the garrison to Sumter on December 26. The Confederates assumed that the attempt made to provision it by the government was a declaration of war, and they invested it and compelled its surrender by a bombardment on April 12-13 in 1861. Its commander left with the honors of war. Anderson was appointed a brigadier-general and was assigned to the department of the Cumberland, but he was relieved from active duty in October on account of ill health, and retired in 1863. In 1865 he was brevetted a major-general and four years later went to Nice, France for his health. Anderson wrote works on tactics and was instrumental in organizing the Soldiers' Home at Washington.

The Calendar.

Please explain the difference between the old style and new style calendars, and when was the change made?—W. G. P., Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. ordered that all the Catholic countries should adopt a new calendar. This calendar was correct and is at the present time in general use throughout the world. In the year that the calendar was adopted 10 days were dropped. Thus the day after October 4 of the Julian calendar became October 15 in the Gregorian. This calendar was not adopted by England until 1752. Washington being born in 1732, he was 20 years old at the time the new calendar was adopted. Thus his first 20 birthdays fell on the 11th of February and the others fell on the 22d.

Red Cross.

I would like some information on the history of the Red Cross Society.—P. T., Caldwell, Ohio.

The Red Cross Society was originated by Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, during the Crimean war, 1859. Its purpose is "the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in campaigns on land and sea." It carries on its work under the sign of a red cross, either on a flag or worn as a badge. The society was made international in 1863 by a treaty between 12 European governments at a convention held at Geneva. The United States adopted it in 1882. The American National Association of Red Cross was organized at Washington, May 21, 1881, with Miss Clara Barton as its first president. The history of the work of this grand society is written with the story of every war or great calamity since its organization.

Madstone.

I would like to know something about madstone if you could explain it in these columns.—N. E. S., Pomeroy, Ohio.

Madstone is a vegetable substance or stone which when applied to the wound caused by a mad dog is said to prevent hydrophobia. The most famous one in the United States is owned by the descendants of a family named Fred in Virginia. It is about two inches long by one inch broad, and about half an inch thick, and is of a chocolate color. When applied to the wound it adheres until the poison is absorbed, when it drops off. It is then soaked in warm milk or water for a time, and when removed the liquid is found to be full of a greenish yellow scum. There are said to be three authenticated madstones in the United States.

Martin Luther.

Please tell something of the life of Martin Luther.—A. S., Fihon, Mich.

Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, Prussian Saxony, November 10, 1483; and died there February 18, 1546. He was a German reformer and translator of the Bible. His early education was received at Magdeburg and Eisenach. In 1505, against the wishes of his family, he entered the Augustine monastery at Erfurt. In 1057 he was consecrated as a priest, and was called as professor of philosophy to the University of Wittenburg the following year. In 1512 he was made doctor of theology.

Certain articles that he wrote against the church caused him to be excommunicated by the pope in 1520. His writings were burned. He immediately renounced allegiance to the pope and burned the bull of excommunication. In 1521 he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Eisenach, where he remained in disguise the following ten months. During this time he translated the New Testament into German. In 1524 he laid aside his cowl to marry, the following year, Katharina von Bora, a nun, who had renounced her vows and left the convent.

For several years Luther engaged himself in the preparation of a new church service. His translation was finally completed and published. He engaged himself in other literature after this. Luther is said to be the founder of the present literary language of Germany.

The Hookworm.

Are the diseases known as hookworm and pellagra the same? Please explain them.—M. G., Rutland, Ohio.

Hookworm and pellagra are two separate and distinct diseases. It is against our rules to answer more than one question as it takes too much space, so we will give a description of the hookworm.

The disease called hookworm is common in five of the southern states of this country. It was first brought over from Africa by the negroes. It has only been recently that the scientists and doctors have been able to cure the disease. When certain cases were brought to them they were treated as malaria, but now it is known that these cases were hookworm. This fact was first discovered by doctors who treated the disease which became prevalent among workmen constructing the St. Gotthard tunnel in the Alps.

The ravages of the disease are terrible among the persons afflicted. In the south there are many such persons who do not work and seem shiftless to those who do not know the effects of the disease. The hookworm is a parasite which becomes attached to the outside of the body and from there makes its way to the intestines, where it does its greatest damage. Usually the damp soil breeds these parasites, and when the poor people of the south walk along in their uncovered feet the worm clings to them.

The hookworm itself is less than one inch long and looks like a bit of soiled coarse thread. The mouth is cup-shaped and bordered by a flattened rim that can be pressed snugly against the intestines while feeding. The strong and muscular esophagus becomes a powerful and effective suction pump. When the hookworm is ready to eat it presses its mouth disk against the wall of the intestine, draws a tiny piece of mucous membrane into its mouth, and punctures it with its lancets and fangs. Through the minute holes thus made the blood is sucked out. These punctures are repeated many times and finally the membrane is riddled. After the worm has dropped off bacteria find lodgment in the holes and produce small ulcers. Probably the most common and effective remedy is thymol and epsom salts, the former being administered by a physician.

Gasoline Grades.

Please tell how gasoline is tested to find its specific gravity.—C. W. P., West Alexander, Pa.

The specic gravity of gasoline ranges from .58 to .90, compared with the unit assumed for water, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. For every 20 degrees Fahrenheit the specific varies .01. Measured on the Baume scale, higher specific gravities are denoted by lower numbers, and lower specific gravities by higher numbers without definite gradations. For example, a change of 6 degrees on the Baume scale, from 74 degrees to 68 degrees, means a difference in specific gravity of .017, the increase being from .690 to .707. In the other direction a change from 74 degrees to 80 degrees Baume shows a difference of .022, or a change in the specific gravity from .690 to .668.

Admission of States.

What state was admitted to the union with the provision that it could be divided into four states?—H. M., New Hope, N. C.

Our references fail to mention any one state that was admitted with the provision that it could be divided into four states. We know of none unless it would be Texas, whose area is large enough to permit such division. The constitution of the United States covers this situation in Article IV., Sec. iii.

This clause provides: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdistion of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as that of the Congress."

Andrew Jackson.

Please give a short biography of Andrew Jackson in these columns.—P. O. P., Salem, Va.

Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement in North Carolina on March 15, 1767, and died near Nashville, Tenn., on June 8, 1845. He was the son of Scotch-Irish immigrants and obtained but a limited education. At the age of 13 he entered the Revolutionary army. He studied law after working in a saddler's shop and teaching school, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Two years later he removed to Nashville, where he was a public prosecutor. He was a member of the convention which framed the Tennessee constitution in 1796; represented that state in congress, 1797-98; judge of the Tennessee supreme court, 1789-1804; elected major-general of the state militia in 1801, and, withdrawing from politics three years later, settled on a plantation near Nashville called the Hermitage. There he installed a cotton gin, formed a partnership, and traded to New Orleans. In 1813 he took the field in the Creek war, and scored several victories over the Indians.

In 1814 Jackson was appointed a major-general in the army, and began a camapign against the British in Florida where he conducted the seige of Mobile, seized Pensacola, won the famous battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, and conducted the first war against the Seminoles in 1817. In 1821 he was appointed governor of the new territory of Florida, was elected to the U. S. senate two years later, and upon being nominated by the Tennessee legislature for the presidency, he received in 1824 the largest popular vote among the four candidates, though John Quincy Adams was elected by the house of representatives by Henry Clay's influence.

In 1828, after a bitter campaign, Jackson was elected President over Adams. The chief events of his first term were the quarrels between Vice-President Calhoun and Secretary of State Van Buren, the beginning of Jackson's war on the U. S. bank, and his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who in 1832 in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of congress establishing a protective tariff. In 1832 Jackson was elected to a second term over Henry Clay, receiving 219 out of 288 electoral votes. He removed the government deposits from the U. S. bank in 1833, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the U. S. senate, which was expunged four years later.

Other chief events of his second term were the removal of the Cherokees Creeks and Choctaws to the Indian Territory, extinguishment of the national debt, signing of useful commercial treaties with foreign nations, admission of Arkansas and Michigan as states, renewal of the Seminole war, and the first great financial panic in the country, in 1837. In 1837 he retired, having effected the election of Van Buren as his successor. He went to the Hermitage where he led a tranquil life until his death.

Miscellaneous.

F. B., Carthage, Miss.—Write to the headquarters of the Cripples' Welfare Society at 156 Fifth avenue, New York city for the information you want.

L. M. B., Hubbard, Ohio.—Your question has been answered quite a number of times in this department; besides it has a tendency to start a religious discussion.

H. D., Parsons, W. Va.—There are 440 representatives in the lower house of congress.

A. G. S., Elkhurst, W. Va.—William Jennings Byran resigned from the Wilson cabinet because he differed with the President on the foreign policy of the country in connection with the Lusitania sinking.

B. W. L., Fremont, Ohio.—John D. Rockefeller's addresses are at Tarrytown, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, 4 W. 45th street, New York city and Lakewood, N. J.

R. B. L., New Castle, Va.—Your question would not be of general interest to answer and would take too much space.

M. H. B., Crystal, Mich.—You had better ask that question of a lawyer, as we do not answer legal questions in this department.

H. O., Middleton, Mich.—It would take too much space in these columns to give the present tariff law, showing all the changes made from the last tariff.

M. L. P., Hubbardston, Mich.—We have no biography of Harry Lauder to publish. He is still living and appearing on the stage.

J. S., Troy, Pa.—See an attorney for the answer to your question.

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OLD INDIAN TREATY MAY MAKE DULUTH DRY

Duluth may be forcibly separated from her saloons by a Chippewa Indian treaty dated 1854, which banished liquor from all Minnesota territory north of Lake Superior and east of the Vermillion and St. Louis rivers. Dr. William Watts Folwell, first president of the University of Minnesota, spent his recent 83d birthday agitating for the law's enforcement.

Builds Miniature Plane.

What is believed to be the world's smallest aeroplane has been built by a Californian, having a wing spread of only 18 feet and being driven by a seven-horse power motorcycle engine.

ALASKA'S NEW RAILROAD TO OPEN UP LARGE RESOURCES IN GOLD AND COAL MINES

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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ANCHORAGE, Alaska.

I have just returned from a ride along the line of Uncle Sam's railway. The new construction begins here at the mouth of Ship creek, where ocean steamers land their supplies in the summer, and the roadbed has been graded for about 40 miles. Twenty miles of track have been already laid, and everything is in preparation for rapid work as soon as congress passes the bill supplying the money. The work has been so pushed that by last November the engineers had done what it was supposed would require the whole winter. They have made careful surveys of the route from here to Fairbanks, and have covered the branch line which goes from Matanuska Junction to the Chickaloon coal fields. They have gone over the Alaska Northern railway, which Uncle Sam bought last year at a cost of $1,150,000, and have put 35 miles of that road in running condition. They have laid out the extension of the Alaska Northern to Anchorage, and, in short, have now planned the whole railway. They have made careful estimates of the cost of everything connected with it, and have constructed contour maps showing the country on the scale of one inch to the mile. They know just what they have to expect, and from now on the road can be pushed as rapidly as congress will furnish the money.

Passed in 1914.

The act providing for government railroads in Alaska was passed March 12, 1914. It authorized the operation and building of railroads here to an extent not to exceed 1,000 miles and at a cost of not more than $35,000,000. It was on this authorization that the President bought the Alaska Northern railway and decided to extend it to Fairbanks, a distance of 472 miles, at a cost of something like $27,000,000. But congress will have to appropriate the money as needed and the progress of the work is dependent upon the two houses at Washington. In 1914 the appropriations amounted to about $1,000,000. Something like $2,000,000 was appropriated last year and the engineers have asked for $10,000,000 to be spent in 1916. If that is granted the road to the Matanuska coal fields can be completed and the lower portion of the extension to Fairbanks put into operation this year. The road can also be built from the Nenana coal fields to the Fairbanks gold mines, giving that rich territory the cheap fuel it so greatly needs.

The total length of the government railway will be under 500 miles, and the engineers tell me it can be constructed at an average cost of about $50,000 per mile. In some places the cost will run to $90,000 per mile, but in others it will be $20,000 or under. The road will cost about the same as the western end of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and it will be more expensive than the Northern Pacific or the Puget Sound division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The track is to be of the standard gauge, with rails of 70 pounds to the yard. It will be substantially built and of the most modern construction.

Handle Job Well.

I like the way our government engineers are handling their job. There is no red tape here at Anchorage and so far "fuss and feathers" are absent. The three engineer commissioners are as plain as pipe stems, and they tramp about with the men and go over the job on foot and on horseback. Nevertheless, William C. Edes, the chairman of the commission, has built some of the great roads of the west. Lieut. Frederick Mears was superintendent of the railway at Panama, and Thomas Riggs, Jr., was at the time of his selection chief of the boundary survey. They are all men of practical experience and are especially fitted for life and work on the frontier.

I have already written of the headquarters of the engineer commission. The two-story house put up for them here at Anchorage would not rent for more than $15 a month in the States. The most of the clerks are doing their work in tents or log cabins, and the forestry department of the government is a two-room shack with folding cots, on which the clerks sleep at night. The commissary building is of logs, and the stables nearby, where from fifty to 100 horses are kept, are of canvas. The hotel or messroom for the men and government employes is of logs, and three meals there are given for $1 a day. So far I have to meet an official who puts on any airs. Most of them go about with their pants in their boots, and the clothes worn by the engineer commissioners would hardly bring the value of the wool in them at a secondhand store.

Everything is business. The work began 16 days after the President decided the route, and it has gone on steadily as long as the money has lasted. Fifteen hundred men have been at work the past year, and something less than a thousand are now on the job. Mr. W. C. Edes, the chief engineer, has had large experience in constructing railways in our Rocky mountain highlands and throughout the west, and he is using the same methods of employment which have proved most economical and most efficient in Oregon, California, Washington and Canada.

"Station Work."

The construction and grading are after a system known as station work. A certain section of the road, or station, is given out to a number of men called a gang, who contract to build it according to the specifications. They go in together as partners, and have an equal share in the work. The cost is estimated by the cubic yard, and the pay is on that basis. The government sees that the men have fair treatment. It has timekeepers who go over the work and keep track of just what each man does, so that on the completion of the job the account shows the efficiency of every man on it. There is nothing of the peonage system connected with these arrangements. There is no one who employs all the hands and gets a rakeoff. The government sees that the arrangement is on a partnership basis, and that each man gets his individual check for his share. The great advantage of this method is that it eliminates all questions as to hours and conditions of work. Uncle Sam pays for results only, and that within a fixed time.

I have asked the officials as to the wages prevailing in the other branches of the constructions. Mr. Edes tells me they are higher than those paid for similar work in the western parts of the United States, although they are much below those of interior Alaska. The men here are now getting from 37½ cents an hour upward. Some of the skilled laborers are paid 50 cents an hour, and some 75. This is without board, but the latter is furnished at the government messhouse at 33½ cents a meal. The time is eight hours where the men work by the day, and this makes the wages range from $3 to $6. The men have the right to buy their personal supplies and other things of the government commissary, where goods are sold for their wholesale cost, plus a small percentage for handling the business. This gives them the goods at about 40 per cent under the ordinary them to clear as much as $2 per day. Medical and hospital charges are free.

I wish I could show you the roadbed and track so far constructed. The new railway loks as though it might form an exhibit in a national exposition. It runs through the woods, but the land on both sides has been cleared and ditches drain away every bit of the water. A smooth bed of gravel, 10 or more feet in height, has been made through the valley of Ship creek, and this is of the requisite width for the track. I have never seen a better looking roadbed anywhere, and now at its beginning it compares favorably in appearance with that of the Pennsylvania or the New York Central.

The engineers have the advantage here of building along hills made of **gravel. They are** composed of pebbles ranging from the size of my fist to that of a pea, and all that has been necessary to get the material for the fills has been to drive cuts into the hills at the side of the track. These cuts are then roofed over and the cars are run into the bank and loaded by gravity. I understand that gravel can be easily gotten along the greater part of the route between here and Fairbanks, and that much of the track will be permanent and easily repaired.

We started at the harbor and crossed the railroad yards about which the terminals are to be built. These yards have an area of 500 or 600 acres, and the ground is as flat as a floor. It was originally covered with forest, but the trees and stumps have been cleared away, and now it looks like an Iowa corn field just plowed. A number of tracks have already been laid upon it, and here and there are other tracks building. Scattered about are railroad supplies of all kinds. There are locomotives and boilers from Panama; there are fireboxes and steel rails, and machines of all kinds. On one side of the yards are millions of feet of pine lumber from Puget sound, and on the other are great piles of ties that were cut in the forests of the Kenai peninsula and shipped here via Turnagain Arm.

None of the large permanent buildings has yet been erected, but they will all be put up on this tract. There will probably be large offices for the officials and clerks. There will be machine shops for the roads and warehouses and depots for the Matanuska coal, which will be sent here for export. There will also be factories of one kind or another.

Going north of Anchorage at Mile 185 from Seward to Willow Creek. This is 40 miles north of Anchorage, and it should be reached by the railroad this year. Willow Creek has three quartz mines, with a 10-stamp mill. It produced gold last summer to the amount of $315,000. The mill is about 20 miles from the end of the tracks now being laid.

One of the most promising mining districts along the new railroad is near Broad pass, where the road crosses the mountains at an altitude of 2,400 feet above the sea. The pass is about five miles in width, and there are mountains on each side of it eight or nine thousand feet high. Off to the west can be seen Mount McKinley, which is 85 miles away, and on the east are the Cathedral mountains and Mount Hayes. The latter is almost as high as Fujiyama or Pikes peak. Mount McKinley is over 20,000 feet high; it is higher than any peak on the North American continent, having its equal only in the Himalayas and the Andes.

To the west of Broad pass discoveries of large low grade quartz gold are reported. The gold is of a refractory character, running from $1 to $8 per ton. It will probably develop considerable traffic. Further over in the foothills of Mount McKinley is the Kantishna mining district, which has gold, antimony and other metals. There are 60 odd miners and trappers there now, and some of them are doing quite well. One company has taken out 1,000 tons of antimony, which will be sent out as soon as navigation is opened. The war has made that metal exceedingly valuable.

Calls Mineral "Sheelite."

Another mineral which is now being mined in Alaska may be found in that same region. It is known to exist near Fairbanks, where they are mining it and shipping the concentrates by parcel post. This mineral is sheelite, a high-grade tungsten, used for making ammunition. The concentrates sell for $3,500 a ton.

Going further along the railroad you reach the Nenana coal fields and then come to the Telovana gold region, which lies not far from the route between Nenana and Fairbanks. This is a new district, where something like 500 men are now prospecting. They took out $60,000 worth of gold last summer and the possibilities are promising.

But most important of all the mining regions so far discovered is that of Fairbanks itself. The whole country about that city carries gold. As much as ninety million dollars' worth has already been washed out of the creeks and valleys nearby, and the production last year was three and one-half million dollars. The most of this comes from placers; quartz mining is a comparatively new industry and it has produced only about $800,000.

The Alaskan mining regions will profit exceedingly by the cheap fuel that will come from the railroads. Those of the Kenai peninsula, the Matanuska valley and all south of Broad pass will have cheap coal from the Chickaloon coal fiends, whereas those on the northern side of the pass and in the Tanana valley will be supplied by the great coal deposits of the Nenana region. Chickaloon coal is from the Matanuska fields. It is said to be equal to the Pocahontas. The government has mined and tested eight hundred tons of it on the vessels of the navy and it is found to be excellent. It can be used for cooking and it will be the first Alaskan coal of commerce.

The Nenana fields are of vast extent. The railroad passes through them, and it is down grade all the way from there te Fairbanks. The coal deposits run from the railroad eastward for a distance of perhaps 100 miles. The black strata can be seen standing out in the cliffs, and in places the veins are forty feet thick. The coal is a high-grade lignite, suitable for all local commercial purpose. It has an ash which is 46 per cent fixed carbon, and its heat value is equal to about 12,000 British thermol units. It is not good enough to bear exportation, but it will be of enormous value to the mining regions of the interior.

What Coal Means to Mines.

In order to appreciate what this coal means to the mining regions, it must be remembered that most of the gold deposits are in frozen ground. The frost and ice go down to bed rock. The earth has been frozen for ages, and it has to be thawed out by fire or steam. A single mine will often consume from ten to twelve cords of wood a day, and so far nothing but wood could be used. Something like 100,000 cords of wood are now annually sold in the region about Fairbanks. This wood costs from $10 to $16 a cord, and the average in Fairbanks is between $11 and $12 a cord. At $15 a cord a mine will use as much as $150 worth of fuel a day, and without the gravel or quartz is of comparatively high grade it will not pay to work it. Moreover, the wood here is soft, and it has no great heating value.

The Nenana coal, when the railroad is complete, will probably be worth at the mines about $5 per ton, and as one ton of coal is equal to two cords of wood, five tons will thaw out as much earth as ten cords of wood. In other words, the difference in cost will be the dieffrence between $25 and $150 a day in working the mines. This alone will mean a great profit and it will result in enormous areas of low-grade, gold-bearing regions being worked. It means the opening of many new quartz properties, and a great increase in the valleys and benches where the gravel can be washed over by dredging and hydraulic sluicing.

A factory in France drives turbines with water from a reservoir on a mountain 600 feet above it.

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During digestion uric acid is absorbed into the system from meat eaten, and even from some vegetables. The poor kidneys get tired and backache begins. This is a good time to take "Anuric," the new discovery of Dr. Pierce for Kidney trouble and Backache. Neglected kidney trouble is responsible for many deaths, and Insurance Company examining doctors always test the water of an applicant before a policy will be issued. Have you ever set aside a bottle of water for twenty-four hours? A heavy sediment or settling sometimes indicates kidney trouble. The true nature and character of diseases, especially those of the kidneys and urinary organs, can often be determined by a careful chemical analysis and microscopical examination—this is done by expert chemists of the Medical Staff of the Invalids' Hotel. If you wish to know your condition send a sample of your water to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and describe your symptoms. It will be examined without any expense to you, and Doctor Pierce or his Staff of Assisting Physicians will inform you truthfully.—Advertisement.

Pain Paint Send 6c in stamps and we will send you, postpaid, a package of Wilson's Pain Paint, with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia; cools the parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents. S. L. WOLCOTT & SON, 56 Wolcott Bldg., New Haven, Conn.

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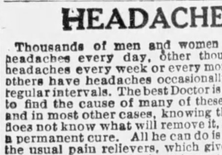
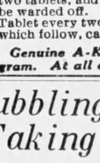


You can be one of these seconds to represent us in your neighborhood during the next few months and earn a FORD TOURING CAR, free of charge by just employing your spare time among your friends and neighbors. Send application today. Send no money. Just postcard. Address AMERICAN DISTRIBUTING ASSN., 572 South 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

"URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM"



I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic—no matter what your condition—write to-day for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Just send a stamp—It's ABSOLUTELY FREE. JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 101 Brockton, Mass.

GALL STONES (No Oil) AVOID OPERATIONS

If you have Gallstone Pains or ache in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Indigestion, Yellow, Sallow or Itchy Skin or Bad Color. Send today for our Liver-Gall Book for STOMACH SUFFERERS FREE. Gallstone Remedy Co. Dept. C40, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

HEADACHES

Thousands of men and women suffer from headaches every day, other thousands have headaches every week or every month, and still others have headaches occasionally, but not at regular intervals. The best Doctor is often unable to find the cause of many of these headaches, and in most other cases, knowing the cause, he does not know what will remove it, so as to give a permanent cure. All he can do is to prescribe the usual pain relievers, which give temporary relief, but the headache returns as usual, and treatment is again necessary. If you suffer from headaches, no matter what their nature, take anti-kamnia tablets, and the results will be satisfactory in the highest degree. You can obtain them at all druggists in any quantity, 10c worth, 25c worth or more. Ask for A-K Tablets.

SICK-HEADACHES

Sick-headache, the most miserable of all sicknesses, loses its terrors when A-K Tablets are taken. When you feel an attack coming on take two tablets, and in many cases, the attack will be warded off. During an attack take one A-K Tablet every two hours. The rest and comfort which follow, can be obtained in no other way.

Genuine A-K Tablets bear the K monogram. At all druggists.

Like a Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality--Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders—Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent in two weeks' time.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 45 careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved, who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

NOTE.—Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists.—Advertisement.

MUTT AND JEFF Shakespeare's Anniversary Means Nothing in Mexico

Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

By "Bud" Fisher

Villa *the* Mexican Bandit

THE GREATEST MAN HUNT ON RECORD. This book gives the complete life and career of Villa, the Mexican Bandit, from his birth to the present time. He first killed a man when he was 14 years old. How he kidnaped his wife and numerous other women. His career in the several Revolutions. His raid on Columbus and chase through Mexico by the U. S. Soldiers. By mail, 10c. ROYAL BOOK CO., Desk M. So. Norwalk, Conn.

Backed by a Million Dollar Firm

Emerson Phonograph FREE

This marvelous phonograph is the machine for which the age has been waiting over a quarter of a century. At last it has arrived. A genuine phonograph that will reproduce and play as well as the $50.00 to $100.00 machines, and at a price so low that every home in this land can afford to have one, and enjoy the pleasure and education of good music. Here it is—and backed by the reputation of Victor Emerson, the wizard of the phonograph world (formerly of the Columbia Co.) and his million dollar corporation. This phonograph is not a plaything for children, or just a "make believe" toy, but has all the equipment that you see on the regular $50 machines. The motor runs smoothly and easily. Handle is detached so it can be put away when not in use. Speed regulator gives any speed desired

COMPLETE TEXT OF THE GERMAN REPLY

THE following is the text of the German reply:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German government, has the honor to present to His Excellency, the Ambassador of the United States, James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 18, regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for further investigation evidence concerning the Sussex communicated by the United States.

Judging by results that investigation hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 20 as being torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

The German government begs to reserve further communications on the matter until certain facts are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the complete facts in the case.

Should it turn out that the commander (of the submarine) was wrong in assuming the vessel (the Sussex) to be a man-of-war, the German government will not fail to draw consequences resulting therefrom.

(By the foregoing sentence, the German government guarantees to make amends it would deem proper under the circumstances.)

In connection with the case of the Sussex, the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident to be considered was but one instance of a deliberate method of the indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts and all nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertion, but the German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate assertions by reference to concrete facts.

The German government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon solely in consideration of the interests of neutrals in spite of the fact that these restrictions were necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies.

No such consideration has ever been shown to neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

HAVE RECOGNIZED VISIT AND SEARCH

German submarine forces have, in fact, had orders to conduct submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search. The distruction of merchant ships has been recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on against enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone water around Great Britain (British Isles). With regard to these no assurances were ever given to the United States government.

No such assurances were contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

The German government cannot admit that it has any doubt about these orders being carried out in good faith (by the submarine commanders).

Errors actually may have occurred. In no kind of warfare can they be avoided altogether and allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy that is resorting to all kinds of ruses, be they permissible or illegal.

But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering a fighting zone.

Even in cases where naval actions were confined to the ordinary form of cruiser (man-of-war) fighting, neutral persons and goods have repeatedly come to grief.

The German government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out dangers of mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

BLAMES U. S. FOR NOT HEEDING BERLIN

The German government has made several proposals to the government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent natural dangers of naval warfare.

Unfortunately, the government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted them, the government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing a greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with. In the meantime, the German government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

The German government has repeatedly declared it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade.

The German government, however, has now decided to make further concessions, adapting the methods of submarine warfare to the interests of neutrals. In reaching this decision, the German government was actuated by considerations which are above the level of the questions in dispute.

The German government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States. Again, it fully takes into account the fact that both governments (German and American) have co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles of humanity. The object has always been to confine warfare on both sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible noncombatants against the horrors of war.

But, while these considerations are of great weight, they alone and of the present circumstances would not, by themselves, have determined the attitude of the German government.

NOT GERMANY, BUT THE BRITISH TO BLAME

In answer to the appeal by the government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law, the German government must repeat once more with all the emphasis at its command that it was not the German but the British government, which, ignoring all the accepted rules of international law, extended this terrible war to the lives and property of noncombatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and noncombatants that, through this method of warfare, have been severely injured.

In self-defense against the illegal conduct of warfare by the British, and while fighting a bitter struggle for her very national existence, Germany has had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

As matters stand, the German government cannot but reiterate that the sentiments of humanity, which the government of the United States extends with such fervor to unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, shall be starved and who, by suffering, shall force the victorious armies of the Central powers into ignominious capitulation.

The German government in agreement with, as well as, the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as this government has explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain will likewise adapt her conduct of the war to these rules.

Several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon the British government to act accordingly, in accord with the principles of international law, failed, because of the flat refusal on the part of England.

Moreover, Great Britain, ever since the beginning of the war, again and again violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain in declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which only English bunker coal can be supplied to neutrals is nothing but an unheard of attempt, by the way of the exaction of force, to compel neutral tonnage to enter the service of the British.

The German people know that the government of the United States has power to confine the war to armed forces and to belligerent countries in the interests of humanity and to maintain the integrity of international law.

The government of the United States would have been certain in attaining its end had it been determined to insist (protest) against Great Britain on its incontrovertible rights to the freedom of the seas.

But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of its effective weapon, while making compliance with the demands of the United States for the maintenance of amicable relations, confined itself to protests against illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies.

HITS AT AMERICAN MUNITION TRAFFIC

Moreover the German people know to what considerable extent the enemies of Germany are supplied with all kinds of war materials from the United States.

It will therefore be understood that the appeal made by the government of the United States to the sentiments of humanity and the principles of international law cannot meet with the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal would otherwise always certainly find here.

If the German government nevertheless resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions it has not alone been guided by the friendship connecting the two great nations for more than one hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

NOT GERMANY'S FAULT PEACE IS NOT HERE

"The German government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe. The German government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history, if, after 21 months of the war's duration the submarine question under discussion between the German government and the government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

"As far as lies with the German government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the government of the U. S.

"The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the U. S. that German naval forces have received the following order: 'In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempts to escape or offer resistance.'

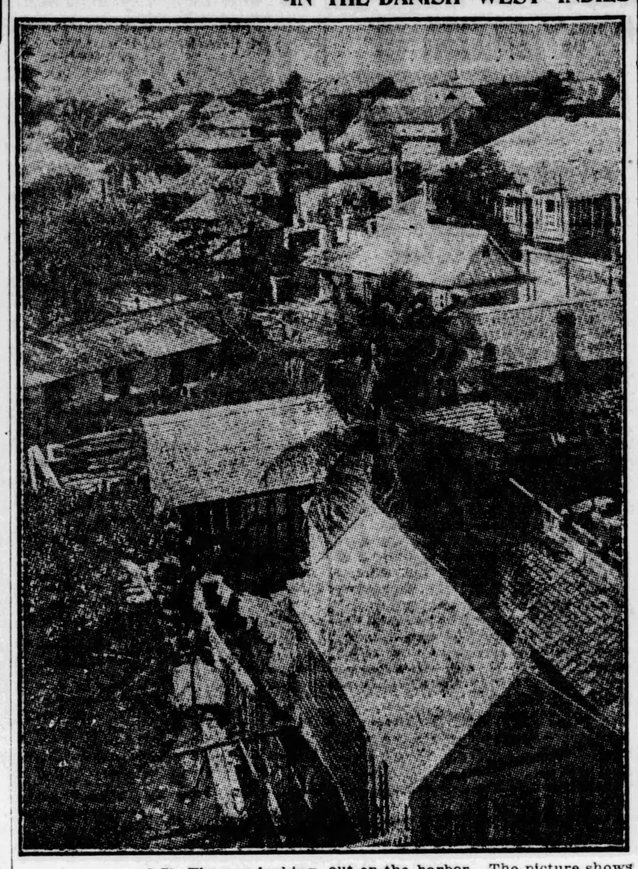
"But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon, if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the U. S. does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the U. S. repeatedly declares that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated."

Accordingly the German government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces the government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down in the notes presented by the government of the United States to the British government December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915.

Should steps taken by the government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the American ambassador assurances of highest consideration.

VIEW OF CITY OF ST. THOMAS IN THE DANISH WEST INDIES



A corner of St. Thomas looking out on the harbor. The picture shows the manner of living of those who would come under the government of Uncle Sam in case the deal for the Danish West Indies went through. Life is easy and sunny for the islanders. Food is cheap and plentiful. Save those who wear them for display, the item of clothes gives no one much worry. Occasional hurricanes do great damage, but as the houses are lightly built, restoration is swift.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, May 8.—The wheat market opened ¾c higher here today. Shortly after the opening, prices worked about ¼c lower.

Liverpool was dull and unchanged. The supply and demand situation for the moment is overshadowed by the adverse crop reports.

The lower movement continued into the day, with a slight occasional rally. At the close prices were ¼c under yesterday.

	High.	Low.	Close May 8.	Close May 6.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash.... 1.23⅝	1.23⅝	1.22⅝	1.22¾	1.23
May.... 1.23⅝	1.23⅝	1.22⅛	1.22⅝	1.23
July.... 1.24½	1.24½	1.23¼	1.23½	1.23¾
Sept.... 1.24	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.23¼
Corn—				
Cash.....	....	....	77	78½
May..... 78¾	78¾	77	77	78½
July..... 78¾	78¾	77¼	77¼	78½
Sept..... 78¾	78½	76¾	76¾	78¾
Oats—				
Cash.....	....	....	48¼	48¾
May..... 49	49	48½	48½	48¾
July..... 46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	46½
Sept..... 42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	42½
Clover Seed—				
Cash ... 8.75	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.75
Oct. ... 8.75	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.75
Dec ... 8.67	8.72	8.67	8.70	8.65
Rye—				
No. 2...	....	....	96	96
Alsike—				
Cash ... 8.80	....	....	8.80	8.80
Timothy—				
Cash ... 8.25	....	....	8.25	8.22
Sept ... 8.10	....	....	8.15	8.05

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May.... 1.15⅛	1.15⅝	1.14⅛	1.14⅝	1.14⅞
July.... 1.16⅛	1.16⅞	1.15⅛	1.15⅝	1.16
Sept.... 1.15⅝	1.16⅛	1.14⅝	1.15⅛	1.15⅜
Corn—				
May..... 77¼	77⅝	75¾	75⅛	77
July..... 76⅝	76⅞	74⅞	74⅞	76⅛
Sept..... 75⅞	76	73⅞	73⅝	75⅝
Oats—				
May..... 48¼	48¼	47	47⅛	47⅞
July..... 43⅝	44¼	43¼	43⅝	43⅝
Sept..... 40¼	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
May ...24.15	....	....	24.00	24.10
July ...23.90	24.05	23.80	23.80	23.87
Sept. ..23.70	....	....	23.47	23.50
Lard—				
May ...13.12	....	....	13.02	13.10
July ...13.10	13.12	13.00	13.02	13.05
Sept. ..13.17	13.22	13.10	13.10	13.15
Ribs—				
May ...12.80	....	....	12.75	12.85
July ...12.90	12.90	12.75	12.77	12.85
Sept ..12.97	13.02	12.85	12.87	12.95

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May ...12.80	....	....	12.75	12.85
July ...	....	....	1.20⅝	1.20½

DULUTH.

What—				
May ..	....	....	....	1.20
July ..	....	....	....	1.20½

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.
(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 33c; solid pack, 34c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18½@19½c; York State, 20c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 60c; Longhorn, 19c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 22c; strictly fresh, 23c; less ½ case, ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 30c lb.
Beets—Per bu., 60c.
Beans—Green, $3.75 per hamper; Southern wax, $4.50.
New Southern Cabbage—$2.75 per crate.
California Celery—Large, per dozen, 70c.
Florida Celery—$2.00.
Cauliflower—Per dozen, $2.50.
French Endive—90c lb.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.00@1.25.
Lettuce—Leaf, 15c.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.00.
Fancy Head Lettuce—$3.00.
Mushrooms—50@60c pound.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.
New Peas—$2.25.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 45c.
New Florida Potatoes—Per barrel, $6.50.
New Potatoes—Per bushel, $2.25@2.50.
Potatoes—$2.65@2.85 per sack.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 80c doz.; long, per doz., 25c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.
Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $2.50@2.75.
Turnips—60c per bu.
Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.25@1.50.
Shallots—Per doz., 40c.
Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $1.75.
Texas White Onions—Per crate, $2.00.
Rhubarb—Illinois, 40c; box, $1.00.
Cal. Asparagus—Case, $2.50.
Texas Spinach—Per bbl., $2.50.
Homegrown Spinach, per bushel, $1.25.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12@12½c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.
Calves—10@12c.
Spring Lambs—Pelts on, 20@22c.
Fowls—Alive, 17c.
Turkeys—Alive, 20c.
Geese—Alive, 15@16c.
Ducks—Alive, 18c.
Lambs—Yearlings, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@11c.
Heifers—11@12½c.
Bulls—10@12c.

Provisions.

Lard—13¾c.
Fat Bacon—14½c.
Lean Bacon—21½c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18¼c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 16c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13c; frankforters, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 18¾c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 10c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 8c; white bass, 6c; mullet, 5c; bullheads dressed, 14c; round, 7c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $25.00; No. 2, $24.00.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.
Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patent, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $26.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grains, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c, ear corn $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Ratsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 40 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 12c; green calf, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25½c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, May 9.—Butter—Creamery, extras in solids, 33@33½c; prints, 33@33¾c; firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 30@30½c; process, extras, 28@28½c; do. seconds, 26@26½c; dairy, 26@28c; packers' stock, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2, 18½@19c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 18½@19c; do. choice, 18c; brick, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 18c; Swiss fancy, 27@28c; Limburger, 17@18c; hand cheese, 76@80c per box. Eggs—Fresh gathered firsts, free cases, 21¼c; seconds, 19c. Poultry—Live chickens, 18½@19½c; spring broilers, 42@45c; guinea squabs, $4 a dozen; do. old, $3. Potatoes—Choice white, $1 jobbing dray lots; 5c. in small way, $1.05@1.10 a bushel; Hastings potatoes, $5.00@6.00 a bbl.; Texas Cobblers, $1.70 a bushel; sweet potatoes, Delawares, $1.00@1.10 a hamper.

New York Produce.

New York, May 9.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $6.60@6.80; winter patents, $5.65@5.85; winter straights, $5.55@5.70; Kansas straights, $5.75@5.90. Pork firm; mess, $26.00; family, $28.00@28.00; short clear, $23.00@26.00. Beef steady; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard firm; middle west, $13.80@13.40. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay quiet; No. 1, $1.40@1.45; No. 2, $1.30@1.35; No. 3, $1.00@1.10; shipping, 90@95c. Hides firm; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 36c; seconds, 35c. Butter easier; receipts, 5,144; creamery, extras (92 score), 31c; creamery (higher scoring), 31½@32c; firsts, 30@30¼c; seconds, 29@29½c. Eggs firm; receipts, 31,628; fresh gathered, extras, 24@24½c; regular packed, firsts, 21½@22¾c; seconds, 20@21c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; nearby hennery browns, 24@24½c. Cheese firm; receipts, 1,754; state, held, specials, 18¾@19½c; fresh, specials, 17@17c; do. average fancy, 16¾@17c; Wisconsin, twins, held, 18¼@18¾c. Live poultry prices not settled; dressed quiet; chickens, 18@32c; fowls, 17½@22c; turkeys, 29@38c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 9.—Butter lower; creamery, 26½@29c. Eggs steady; receipts, 28,465 cases; firsts, 20½@20¾c; ordinary firsts, 19@19½c; at mark, cases included, 19@20¾c. Potatoes lower; receipts, 67 cars; Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota white, 85@93c; Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, 83@88c. Poultry, alive, steady; fowls, 17½c.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, May 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; strong; most grades sold around $9.85@9.90; Yorkers and mixed, $9.95; pigs, $8.75; roughs, $8.90; stags, $7.00. Cattle—Receipts, 45 cars; lighter; top, $9.25. Sheep steady; receipts, 10 cars; steady; top, $7.75; lambs steady; top, $10.00. Calves steady; top, $10.00.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, May 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; steady; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,700; lower; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $10.10@10.20; light Yorkers, $9.00@9.50; pigs, $8.75@9.00; roughs, $7.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,500; steady; prime wethers, $8.00; choice lambs, $10.40.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; medium and heavy steers, slow; others, active; shipping, $8.25@9.60; butchers, $7.50@9.00; heifers, $7.25@8.60; cows, $4.00@7.75; bulls, $5.00@7.75; stockers and feeders, $7.00@8.00; stock heifers, $6.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, active, $50@$105. Veals—Receipts, 2,000; active, $4.50@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,500; active; heavy, $10.15@10.25; mixed, $10.15@10.20; yorkers, $9.25@10.15; pigs and roughs, $9.00@9.10; stags, $6.50@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000; active; lambs, $6.50@10.25; yearlings, $6.00@8.50; wethers, $7.75@8.25; ewes, $4.00@7.75; sheep, mixed, $7.75@8.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 44,000; slow; bulk, $9.65@9.80; light, $9.25@9.85; mixed, $9.40@9.90; heavy, $9.30@9.90; rough, $9.35@9.50; pigs, $7.25@8.05. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; weak; native beef steers, $7.80@9.85; stockers and feeders, $5.60@8.40; cows and heifers, $4.20@9.95; calves, $8.25@9.50. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; steady; wethers, $6.90@8.30; lambs, $7.75@11.75; spring lambs, $11.00@13.00.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

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U. S. GETS DANISH WEST INDIA ISLES

Secret Negotiations Are to Be Ratified Simultaneously by Two Nations.

Washington, May 4.—President Wilson practically has concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. The price tentatively agreed upon is $5,000,000.

A treaty between Denmark and the United States providing for the transfer of the three little islands in the Antilles has been drafted by Secretary of State Lansing and Constantin Brun, the Danish minister here.

Extraordinary measures have been adopted to guarantee consummation of the deal, which twice before has been frustrated by the opposition of the German government to acquisition of the islands by the United States. The plan is to put through the scheme at once while Germany is too busy fighting the allies to interfere.

Negotiations Secret.

The utmost secrecy regarding the negotiations is being observed, and it is intended to seek simultaneous ratification of the treaty by the American senate and the Danish parliament at a single sitting.

If the cession of the islands be effected, President Wilson will have broken all records in the last 50 years for the peaceful extension of American dominion and influence. He already has established a protectorate over Haiti and acquired a powerful influence over Nicaragua by purchase of the interoceanic canal right of way.

The Danish West Indies consist of the three small islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, aggregating 138 square miles and possessing a population of 27,086 persons, mainly free negroes engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane. The islands, however, are of strategic importance, particularly in relation to the Panama canal.

Acquisition of the islands by an overseas power would be regarded by the United States as a violation of the Monroe doctrine. This menace will be removed by cession of the islands to the United States.

Balked Twice Before.

Seward negotiated the purchase of islands in 1867 for $7,500,000, but the treaty failed of ratification by the senate. Germany once sought to buy the islands and the United States warned Denmark against making the sale. In 1902 Secretary of State Hay negotiated the purchase for $5,000,000, but the treaty was rejected by the Danish parliament, as the result of German influence.

Within the last few years a German corporation built immense docks at St. Thomas, and it was reported that Germany was intent on gaining a foothold in the group.

U. S. GREATLY INCREASES OUTPUT OF DYE PRODUCTS

Has Emancipated Itself From German Imports.

Washington, May 6.—The extent to which the Unuited States has emancipated itself from the need of German dyestuffs is shown by the census bureau.

In 1913 Germany furnuished the United States 86 per cent of artificial dyestuffs and since March, 1915, not an ounce has been received from that country, owing to the British blockade and the embargo placed on dyestuffs by Germany.

In 1913 the annual output of coal tar products in the United States was: Benzol, 9,600 short tons; toluol, 3,200 tons; naphthaline, 1,500 tons, and phenol, 10,000 tons. This year the estimated output is: Benzol, 90,000 tons; toluol, 22,400 tons; naphthaline, 12,500 tons, and phenol, 10,000 tons.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, April 30.—Peter Pearse, Irish revolt leader, surrenders. Gen. Townshend's army at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to Turks. French repulse three German attacks.

MONDAY, May 1.—Irish revolt quelled; 707 prisoners taken. French guns bring down seven German aeroplanes. Russians approach Diarbkr.

TUESDAY, May 2.—Russian force drive back Turks and advance toward Bagdad. Four German attacks on west bank of Meuse repulsed.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.—Premier Asquite announces bill for general compulsion will be introduced in the house of commons. Five Zeppelins attack north English coast. French capture 546 yard front of German trenches.

THURSDAY, May 4.—Three Irish revolt leaders shot in the Tower. French win more German trenches at Le Mort Homme. Zeppelin wrecked on Norwegian coast.

FRIDAY, May 5.—French again gain near Le Mort Homme. James M. Sullivan, American diplomat, arrested as Irish plotter by British. Compulsion bill passes its second reading in house of commons with little opposition.

SATURDAY, May 6.—Germany in note agree to modify submarine warfare. French drive Germans back at Le Mort Homme. Two Zeppelins brought down by allied warships.

SINK 60,000 TONS WEEKLY

London, May 6.—Hostile submarines have been sinking each week about 60,000 tons of shipping with the regularity of clockwork and the consequent scarcity of tonnage is causing the Englishmen to look forward to a food crisis in this country which is believed by many to be not far off.

About $1,500,000,000 worth of food has to be brought to these shores every year. In normal times, with the help of neutral shipping, the British mercantile marine can just abiut manage it. But not so now. The underwriters' view is that the odds against making a safe passage are more than ten times as great as before the war; and, with the increase of enemy submarines, so the odds increase, neutral shipping becomes more and more shy of entering British waters, and food becomes scarcer and dearer.

Estimates of the 1916 crop in foreign countries are not encouraging, and the question is raised as to whether the foreigner is in a position to supply the demands here even if conditions were normal. The following shows the decrease in wheat land estimated by the International Agricultural Institute for 1916: Canada, 14.9 per cent; United States, 11.9 per cent, and France 8.6 per cent.

Although every effort has been made to remedy the situation by giving up all available land to crop raising, the British board of agriculture has been hampered by lack of labor. True, thousands of women have replaced men called to the colors, but the board finds that they are not sufficient to utilize the land to the full.

BULGARIANS PIERCE GREEK NEUTRAL ZONE

Salonika, May 8.—An Austrian spy has been arrested here by the allies. Bulgarian troops have penetrated the Graeco-Bulgarian neutral zone. Twelve survivors of the Zeppelin which was shot down on Friday morning have been brought to Salonika as prisoners.

French Bark Torpedoed.

London, May 8.—The French bark Marie Molinos was sunk by a submarine on May 3. All the 18 members of her crew have been landed.

GAG RULE TO BE TRIED IN HOUSE

Democratic Leaders to Adopt Plan to Force Adjournment Wilson Demands.

Washington, May 5.—Confronting an enormous mass of unfinished or untouched legislation, Democratic legislative leaders today sought in vain for means to force an early adjournment of congress.

Democratic house leaders, Speaker Champ Clark and Floor Leader Kitchin, put into operation a "steam roller" plan perfected at the instance of President Wilson, and calculated to conclude the session before the end of July. But the leaders despaired of accomplishing the result sought by the administration, and the optimistic house members named September 1 as the earliest possible date for adjournment.

Big Bills Remain Unpassed.

Practically all of the ambitious legislative program of President Wilson and practically all of the routine appropriation bills remain before congress. The senate still has before it:

Good roads legislation, rural credits legislation, three conservation bills, the administration corrupt practices bills, child labor legislation, the Burnett immigration bill, the fight over the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis to be supreme court justice, and the much disputed administration ship purchase bill.

The senate likewise must dispose of the numerous big supply bills, including the army and navy appropriation measures with their contested "preparedness proposals."

While the senate can run uncontested measures through the legislative machinery with lightning speed, most of the pending bills contain disputed points which promise extended discussion. And the senate has so far evinced little disposition to hurry matters.

Will Try Gag Rules.

In the house the leaders have decided to resort to drastic "gag rules" to force through the remaining administration measures which include:

The Porto Rican citizenship bills, rural credits legislation, the ship purchase bill, corrupt practices legislation, and the big revenue bill which must supply the depleted treasury with funds.

The house likewise is behind on the routine work of the session. The army and navy appropriation bills still are under consideration in the committee and altogether ten big supply bills have yet to make their appearance on the floor.

IRISH UNDER COMPULSION

London, May 6.—The new Military Service bill, making conscription general, has been amended to include Ireland, according to the Exchange Telegraph.

Another amendment provides immunity for Irish rebels who took part in the recent uprising if they enlist in the British army.

Ireland was excluded from the orginal conscription measure.

VETERAN EDITOR SATISFIED WITH 4 HOURS' SLEEP DAILY

New York, May 8.—The late Dr. David Allyn Gorton, who was for many years editor of the National Quarterly Review and the Medical Times, was, like Napoleon and Edison, capable of doing much work on little sleep. Four hours' sleep a day, between 2 and 6 a. m., it is stated, was his usual allowance, even up to the advanced age—83—at which he died.

LITTLE BAND WITHSTANDS ATTACK FOR TWO HOURS

San Antonio, Texas, May 8.—The story of the fight at Glen Springs in the Big Bend Country of West Texas, is told graphically by Private Birch, of Troop A, Fourteenth cavalry, whose account comes in a report to headquarters here from Meathon.

"I was on sentry duty," Birch said, "at 11:30 o'clock Friday night, when about 75 Mexican bandits attacked us. We numbered but nine men, with a sergeant in charge included. The Mexicans were shouting a war cry of "Viva Villa!"

"The sergeant called for us to get into a 'dobe shack near the camp. We succeeded in making that shelter with our guns and ammunition. The Mexicans fired continuously and the bullets kept knocking bits of 'dobe (mud plaster) into our faces.

"The bandits kept at us two hours, and our guns got hot with the quick firing we had to keep up.

"They were in the brush, and we had to shoot out of the open door and windows. It was dark and little could be seen of the enemy, only flashes of gunfire like a thousand lightning bugs.

"Then the bandits made an attempt to set fire to the shingle roof over our heads. They succeeded, too, because we could not fire at them from all sides of our shack.

"When the roof began to blaze and when embers of shingles were falling among us we decided it was time to get out. So we made a rush. There wasn't one of us touched so far by the wild fire of the Villistas. But as we went out of the door and attempted to scatter three men went down and two wounded, unlucky myself included.

"We had to run right through the ring of Mexicans to get away, but we made it.

"We had no opportunity to look for Mexican dead at the time, and afterward when we searched we found none. But we found blood on the sand and on leaves, which showed that some of our bullets counted."

RAIDERS, WITH THREE DAYS' START, HEAD INTO INTERIOR

Alpine, Texas, May 8.—Fleeing through the wild mesas of northern Coahuila, the 70 or more bandits that raided the American settlement of Glen Springs and Boquillas last Friday, killing three cavalrymen and a 9-year-old boy, are believed to be heading into the interior today, many miles from the scene of their depredations.

A posse from Marathon and a detachment of 23 troopers of the Fourteenth cavalry are said to have followed the trail of the Mexicans into Coahuila, while other reports have it that the Americans are awaiting at the Rio Garnde for reinforcements.

Captain Caspar Cole is hurrying to Bouquillas to take command. Two companies of the Fourteenth cavalry and a machine gun company are expected here or at Marathon this afternoon, when they will head southward to the "Big Bend" country.

It is not known here whether the new troops contemplate a long pursuit of the bandits into Mexico or will be placed as an additional guard along the border. Reports here say there are many bandits operating between Boquillas and Presidio just south of the Rio Grande.

It is about a three-days' march from either Marathon or Alpine to the Rio Grande and as the bandits already have a three-days' start, only a relentless pursuit will bring the Americans into contact with their quarry.

There are only a few Americans in Glen Springs and at Boquillas at the time of the raid and the bandits apparently made no effort to locate them.

The Americans fled to the hills when the shooting began.

The bodies of the three soldiers killed in the Glen Springs raid, William Cohen, Stephen J. Coloe and Hudson Rogers, will be sent to their homes today. A truck driver, Champ Woods, yesterday reported as missing, is safe.

HOUSE REJECTS 250,000 ARMY

Washington, May 8.—A standing army of 250,000 men, provided for in the senate amendment to the army bill was rejected by the house today, 221 to 142. The house bill provided for 140,000 men.

THIS COW EVIDENTLY WAS FOND OF NAILS AS A FOOD

St. Matthews, May 8.—A merchant sold a cow to a market man recently. The market man killed the cow for beef, and when he had cut up the body he found that there was nearly a quart of nails in the cow's stomach ranging in size from the smallest to the ten-penny. The cow had never shown any signs of indisposition and seemed to be in the thriftiest condition on this staple article of diet.

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What Would We Do Without Sugar?

GATHERING SUGAR CANE

HOW SUGAR CANE GROWS

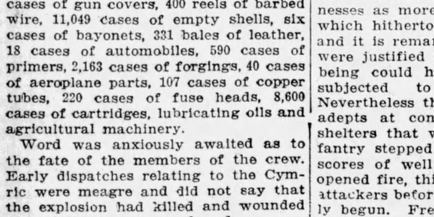
We are so used to sugar that we are likely to forget to give it its properly important place. Right now if somebody asked you what sugar was good for you'd probably say—"Oh! to put in coffee and tea and for making candies and desserts." That's it—we all think of sugar as a sweetener and overlook its value as a food.

The chemists classify sugar as a hydrocarbon—that name may or may not be interesting to us, but what is interesting is their statement that it has, as a hydrocarbon, equal food value with the starchy foods and by digestion largely adds to the fatty tissues of the body.

Why do we eat sugar anyway? Your first answer might be: "Because it is sweet and tastes good." Of itself the answer would be correct, but the more important fact is that the body craves sugar because it needs it. And when the body craves something it gives us an appetite for it. So primarily that's why we like sugar and things made with sugar and not just because they are sweet.

In view of the fact that sugar has gone up so tremendously of late these facts are interesting because we find that instead of the luxury sugar having gone up it is the FOOD sugar that has raised its price. Yet—even though the price is up we have to have our sweet food just the same.

Photos By American Photo Co., Havana



TYPICAL CUBAN SUGAR MILL

Certainly the makers of that delicious beverage Coca-Cola must have discovered that sugar is up, because one of the principal ingredients in making Coca-Cola syrup is fine cane sugar. Think of it!—they use an average of 80 tons of sugar a day—about 4 carloads. But unlike many manufacturers that company has itself borne the raise and so you and I pay just the same today for our bottle or glass of Coca-Cola that we've always paid. Incidentally, this phase of the situation is a good reminder of the benefits one gets from drinking a beverage as pure and good as Coca-Cola. Not only do we please our palates and derive wholesome refreshment from the drink but we also give our systems that bit of sugar sweetness that they crave and which is necessary to health and tissues. Is it any wonder then that Coca-Cola is so popular and so universally drunk that it has been called "the drink the nation drinks"?

11F

—Advertisement.

CYMRIC, FLOATING ARSENAL, IS SUNK

Liner in Admiralty Service Carries Cargo of Munitions to Bottom.

London, May 9.—The White Star express freighter Cymric, which was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast on Monday afternoon, sank this morning.

Before news of the sinking of the 13,000-ton freighter was received, it had been reported that the disabled vessel was on her way to an Irish port.

The liner, which was under orders from the British admiralty, and carried a cargo of war supplies estimated to be worth nearly a million dollars, was supposed to be under the convoy of a warship because of the importance and value of her cargo.

It was regarded as possible that the attack might have been made in the presence of an English man-of-war. The belief here at the time news of the sinking of the ship was received was that there were no American citizens on board. The ship carried a crew of 110 men and, in addition, five English seamen from another ship who were returning from New York because of sickness. The Cymric, which sailed from New York on April 29, was commanded by Captain F. E. Beadnell, and carried, among other articles, the following: Eight cases of firearms, 13 cases of guns, 80 cases of rifles, 820 cases of gun covers, 400 reels of barbed wire, 11,049 cases of empty shells, six cases of bayonets, 331 bales of leather, 18 cases of automobiles, 590 cases of primers, 2,163 cases of forgings, 40 cases of aeroplane parts, 107 cases of copper tubes, 220 cases of fuse heads, 8,600 cases of cartridges, lubricating oils and agricultural machinery.

Word was anxiously awaited as to the fate of the members of the crew. Early dispatches relating to the Cymric were meagre and did not say that the explosion had killed and wounded any of the seamen on board.

It was recorded that the British steamer Industry had been sunk 12 miles west of the Irish coast and in maritime circles it was reported that the same under-water boat which sank the Industry, sank the Cymric.

BASEBALL

Cleveland's sensational ball playing was the feature of the big league games during the week just passed. The Indians have won 13 out of the last 15 games, copping eight straight contests, putting them into the lead in the American league. Washington held first place in the middle of the week. Brooklyn went into first position in the National league the first of the week, then lost it, but regained it Wednesday. The Phillies, league champions, had hard sledding during the week. Louisville still retained its hold on first niche in the American association on Monday, May 8, but the week saw the end of its winning streak, the Minneapolis aggregation proving to be the Colonels' stumbling block. Indianapolis also was stopped after a winning streak of eight straight battles. In the International Neward held the leading with Providence and Richmond close behind.

American League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland...	14	7	.667	Detroit....	10	10	.500
Washington	11	7	.611	Chicago....	10	13	.435
New York..	10	8	.566	St. Louis....	7	11	.388
Boston	10	10	.500	Phil'delphia	6	12	.333

National League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn...	9	4	.692	Cincinnati..	11	10	.524
Boston.....	8	5	.615	St. Louis...	10	10	.500
Chicago....	10	7	.556	Pittsburgh..	8	11	.421
Phil'delphia	8	7	.533	New York..	2	11	.154

American Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville..	12	4	.750	St. Paul....	7	8	.467
Minneapolis	10	6	.625	Toledo.....	6	9	.400
Indianapolis	9	7	.563	Kansas City	6	10	.375
Columbus..	9	7	.563	Milwaukee..	4	12	.250

International League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Newark....	7	1	.875	Montreal...	4	5	.444
Providence.	6	2	.750	Buffalo.....	4	7	.364
Richmond...	6	3	.667	Rochester..	2	7	.222
Baltimore..	7	5	.583	Toronto.....	1	7	.125

Honors Shakespeare Man.

London, May 3.—King George was present at the tercentenary Shakespeare performance in the Drury Lane theatre, and knighted F. R. Benson, the well known Shakespearean actor-manager. The performers included Mary Anderson and Ellen Terry.

FRENCH REPULSE HILL 304 ATTACK

Meet the German Infantry With Machine Gun and Automatic Rifle Fire.

London, May 9.—What seems to be the most determined effort yet made by the crown prince's forces to break through and capture Verdun is now in progress. Heavy guns are persistently pounding the defenses of the fortress and bombardments of unprecedented violence are being followed up by attacks in great force.

After their initial successes at Hill No. 304 and between Douaumont and Haudremont, however, the Germans have failed to make progress, according to Paris, which announces the complete repulse of an assault on Hill 304 at 3 o'clock this morning. East of the Meuse, near Thiaumont, the French have again been counter-attacking and have succeeded in winning back more of the ground the Germans took in starting their new drive.

Ranks of Attackers Thin.

The latest assaults of the Germans on the defenses of Verdun have served to demonstrate the high pitch of efficiency to which the French have brought the use of the machine gun. The French front line trenches are being defended by machine guns with comparatively few men to serve them, and with the addition of new automatic rifles, two of which are equivalent to one machine gun. The 48-hour preliminary bombardment of the Germans is described by eyewitnesses as more severe than anything which hitherto has been experienced, and it is remarked that the Germans were justified in believing no human being could have lived in the zone subjected to this bombardment. Nevertheless the French are such adepts at constructing underground shelters that when the German infantry stepped from the trenches scores of well placed machine guns opened fire, thinning the ranks of the attackers before the advance was fairly begun. French officers state that the losses of the Germans, in proportion to the number engaged, were as great as in any other action of the war.

Capture of several French trenches south of Haucourt was announced by the Berlin war office today.

An intense bombardment was conducted by the Germans in the sectors of Eix and Chatillon and between Douaumont and Vaux.

There was grenade fighting at Apremont and in the valley of the Fecht. South of Autreches, near Soissons, the Germans attempted an attack, but were repulsed.

At Bolante, in the Argonne, the French captured two small German posts, killing all the occupants.

French Reinforced.

Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France and have taken over a portion of the front, it was announced in an official statement last night.

German forces are evacuating towns and villages behind the Dvinsk front, it was reported today from Petrograd.

Much military property, including Zeppelin hangars, have been removed from Ponewjesh, on the Dvinsk-Libau railway. Abeli and Rakishka are also being abandoned.

ENO'S DISLIKE OF T. R. CITED TO PROVE SANITY

New York, May 3.—The fact that Amos F. Eno, who left a $15,000,000 estate, regarded Colonel Roosevelt as "unsafe and a demagogue" and thought woman suffrage a "damn fool thing" will be cited as evidence of his sanity. By the irony of fate this evidence will be offered to contradict the contention of Amos F. and Gifford Pinchot, two of Colonel Roosevelt's enthusiastic admirers, in their fight to break the will left by Eno, their uncle.

BIG WAR MAKES TAHITI ISLAND ADAMLESS EDEN

San Francisco, May 4.—When the steamer Chehalis sailed into a cove at Tahati some time ago, Tahitian maidens swam out and besought the sailors to desert their ship and live there. Most of the men of Tahiti have gone to the war and it has become an "Adamless Eden." Passengers arriving here on the steamer Moana brought the story.

PRESIDENT CALLS OUT MILITIA OF THREE STATES

Intervention Believed Inevitable as Troops of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas Are Called.

Washington, May 9.—Intervention appears to be the inevitable outcome of the Mexican situation.

Such is the judgment of the leaders in congress and the men closest in touch with the situation at the war department. The calling out of the militia of three states, orders for which were issued at the war department today, is an official admission that the situation is grave.

The government is prepared to meet resistance to its policy on part of Carranza and Obergon, but the Mexicans will have to be the aggressors. The United States for the present will pursue the policy of peaceable control of the border for which the troops' strength will be greatly increased. The orders to capture Villa will stand and there will be no withdrawal of the troops. If any attack is made on the United States troops by Carranza or Obregon troops it will be followed probably immediately by a policy of armed intervention.

Calls Out Border Militia.

National guardsmen of three states, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, were called out by President Wilson today to aid in protecting the border against Mexican raiders.

In addition practically all remaining mobile troops of the regular army were ordered to join the border forces. By these orders approximately 8,000 additional troops were placed under Major General Funston's command. Behind the orders is the plain intimation by administration officials that the whole strength of the national guard will be similarly employed, if necessary.

The orders were issued after a brief conference between President Wilson and Secretary Baker, over a joint report from Gerenals Scott and Funston at El Paso. The two officers stated that the Glenn Springs raid made it plain that the border guard must be materially increased.

Secretary Baker has not been advised whether a new expedition has crossed the border in pursuit of the raiders, but orders have not been changed and General Funston is free to follow any hot trail across the line.

No further word has come to clear up the border conference over the status of General Pershing's expedition and co-operative action. It was learned authoritatively that General Obregon refused yesterday to sign the protocol agreement already approved by President Wilson. His reason for doing so was not disclosed. Officials said, however, that no demand has been made for the immediate withdrawal of American forces.

To Remain in Mexico.

It was made plain here that the expedition will remain in Mexico until the Carranza government has proven its ability to check brigands and guarantee the security of American border towns. Secretary Baker said there had been no change in policy.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador, denied to Secretary Lansing that General Obregon had made any demands for the withdrawal of the American troops or that he had moved his troops into strategic positions during the conference. Mr. Arrendondo furnished information which he said tended to show that the Glenn Springs raid was organized from the American side of the line by those seeking to involve the two countries in war. This data was telegraphed to General Funston for such investigation as he can make.

Sends Three Regiments.

While Secretary Baker's statement said only two regiments of regulars had been ordered to the border, orders actually were sent to three regiments. The secretary said an error had been made in preparation of the statement.

The national guardsmen are ordered out under the Dick law, authorizing their service anywhere in the U. S., but not beyond the border. Under that law every man enrolled in the regiments who is physically able may be forced to serve. If service beyond the border were contemplated the regiments would be mustered into the federal service as volunteers, and it would be optional with the men whether they would serve.

Chairman Flood, of the house foreign affairs committee, said that while he had no official information on the reported demand of Gen. Obregon that the American troops be withdrawn, he was inclined to believe it.

"I cannot give the source of my information," he said, "but from a telegram I have seen and other information I have, I am inclined to think Obregon has made this demand."

See Serious Possibilities.

Secretary Baker said he expected Generals Scott and Obregon to meet again today on the border, to "exchange papers" or confer further.

While cabinet members admitted that there were serious possibilities in the situation, most of them took the view that the present difficulties would be smoothed out. It was indicated that the attitude of Gen. Obregon was causing dissatisfaction, although it was expected that Gen. Scott would be able to handle the situation.

Some officials were pessimistic over the trend of the border conference, fearing that the tentative agreement already approved by Prsident Wilson would not be signed. Most of the cabinet members, however, did not believe the situation so serious.

Strength of New Forces.

According to the last reports of the war department the Arizona guard is composed of 11 companies of infantry, with a total of 56 officers and 806 men. The incomplete regiment has no machine guns or supply company and it is scattered through the state.

The New Mexico guard is composed of one battery of field artillery located at Roswell, and a regiment of infantry without machine guns or a supply company. The total enrolled strength is 62 officers and 908 men.

The Texas guard consists of one field hospital, four squadrons of cavalry, one battery of field artillery and three regiments of infantry, of which only one has a machine gun company, and none of which has a supply company. The total force is 181 officers and 2,956 men.

The grand total enrollment of this force in October, 1915, acording to these figures, was 299 officers and 4,670 men. Because of border conditions, officials here feel certain that the force will be increased a third or more in the course of the next few days.

May Call Others.

The disposition of the militia and of the regulars along the border is entirely in General Funston's hands. He will direct their mobilization in such units and at such points as he deems best to guard against new raids. While only the guardsmen from the three states mentioned have actually been ordered out, the war department is prepared to send similar orders to other nearby states, should the necessity arise. Recommendations by Generals Scott and Funston will govern the sending of any additional guardsmen.

With the dispatch of the four additional regular regiments to the border, the entire mobile army of the U. S., with the exception of five troops of cavalry, is either mobilized upon the border or in Mexico in pursuit of bandits. Every infantryman in the country is either on the border, en route there, or in Mexico. The remainder of the infantry and cavalry is on foreign service or in Alaska.

Senators and representatives from the border states, some of whom have been active critics of the administration's Mexican policy, expressed approval of the mobilization of the guardsmen.

WAR MAKES NEW YORK WORLD PEARL MARKET

New York, May 6.—New York is rapidly becoming the great world pearl market. Before the war Indian pearls, which make up the bulk of the supply, were sent to Paris or London and sold there. Few came to New York direct. This is all changed now. Bombay merchants have sent representatives here who are now disposing of their gems without European intermediary.

ENGLISHWOMAN OUSTED FOR FAILURE IN GARDEN WORK

London, May 8.—An ejectment order was granted against a Birmingham, England, woman on the ground that she did not cultivate her garden, one-eighth of an acre in extent. The chairman of the bench said it was the most serious matter in these times to leave a garden uncultivated.

VINCENT ASTOR JOINS NAVAL RESERVE AS FLYER

VINCENT ASTOR IN HYDROAEROPLANE. ©INTL FILM SERVICE.

New York, May 5.—Vincent Astor is today a member of the Second Naval Battalion, Naval Reserve, with headquarters in Brooklyn.

He made formal application for enlistment in the battalion's newly organized aerial corps.

Forthwith he was put through the physical examination by the battalion's physician, Dr. Lynch, and was passed. In the course of a week he will take the oath of enlistment and begin his training. Commodore Robert Forshew, head of the naval militia of New York state, received Mr. Astor's application.

If the present program does not miscarry, Mr. Astor will be promoted to the office of ensign so soon as he has mastered the rudiments of naval aerial work, and later will be made a lieutenant and placed in command of the battalion's aerial corps.

MUTINY AND REVOLT IN HUNGARY; MANY SLAIN

Petrograd, May 8.—Mutiny that threatens to culminate in a great revolt is reported to have broken out in several garrisons in Hungary owing to numerous executions that have been ordered by the Austrian government, because Hungarian soldiers refused to go to the western and Balkan fronts.

Opposition to the war is steadily increasing in Hungary, according to Bucharest advices. These assert that hundreds of soldiers and civilians have been killed in anti-war riots at Pressburg, former capital of Hungary, which is only 34 miles from Vienna.

Revolts are also said to be breaking out in Southern Hungary, to crush which Austrian soldiers have been withdrawn from the fighting lines.

RESPONSIBILITY IS HELD UNCONDITIONAL

Following is the text of the reply of the United States to the latest German assurances regarding the conduct of submarine warfare:

The American ambassador in Berlin has been instructed today by telegraph to deliver the following note to the German minister of foreign affairs:

The note of the German Imperial Government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the imperial government as to the future, that it "is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents," and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted. Throughout the months which have elapsed since the imperial government announced on February 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the imperial government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes for granted that the imperial government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the 4th inst. might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the government of the United States notifies the imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.

LAUDS U. S. FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Asquith Praises Generosity of American People in Furnishing Food.

London, May 5.—Premier Asquith gave praise to the generosity and quick action of the American people in extending assistance to the Belgians in an address Thursday at the first annual meeting of the National Committee for the Relief of Belgium, held in the Mansion house. The lord mayor presided, and the speakers included the Belgian minister, Cardinal Bourne, the Duke of Norfolk and Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

After the adoption of the report to the committee and thanking it for its efforts, the premier complimented Ambassador Page. He continued:

"In this splendid work we all have impressed on our minds the splendid humanity, generosity and quick action of the great American people, who rose to the occasion so characteristically, and without whom it would not have been possible for the allies to rescue 7,000,000 Belgians, including women and children."

"In this connection," the premier went on, "it is almost unnecessary to refer to the splendid piece of organization performed by Mr. Hoover, which Lord Curson described as the most remarkable known, and I believe that is not an exaggeration.

"Mr. Hoover and his colleagues sent food daily to feed 9,000,000 of people in Belgium and northern France. Through the good offices of the United States and Spanish governments we were happily able to arrange that not a morsel of this food was touched by the Germans.

The invention of the modern process of canning is credited to Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman, who was rewarded for his discovery by Napoleon.

CARRANZA PUT ON TRIAL AGAIN TO SHOW POWER

Impose Confidence in First Chief Despite Reports of Chaos—No Time set for Recall of Army.

Conference between General Alvaro Obregon and Major General Hugh L. Scott, regarding the situation in Mexico and the presence of American troops in that country ended May 2, a compromise being reached. Provisions of the agreement were not made public, but it is understood that American troops are to remain in Mexico for the time being. It is also understood that the de facto government's troops will co-operate with American forces in running down Villa or his men when called upon, and that the Americans are to establish a base at Colonia Dublan and confine their activities principally to patrol and scouting duty.

Washington, May 5.—Gen. Carranza has been given another opportunity by the President to demonstrate his control of affairs in Mexico. This is the intimation given in official circles today to Mr. Wilson's approval of the agreement reached at the border conferences between Generals Scott and Funston and General Obregon, Carranza's minister of war.

Gen. Scott already has been authorized to ratify the agreement with Obregon. It is expected Obregon will receive similar authorization from Carranza without delay.

Terms of Agreement Secret.

In the meantime the terms of the agreement are withheld, but the official announcement of President Wilson that the agreement evidences "cordial co-operation between the two governments in their common purpose" is taken to forecast the acquiescence of the Washington government in Carranza's note for the withdrawal of troops, reiterated by Obregon in his first conference with Gen. Scott, and Ambassador Arredondo in his conferences with Secretary Lansing.

While no time limit has been agreed within which the American forces shall be withdrawn, Carranza, it is understood, will be made to see that the whole tenor of the conferences has been to show the confidence of the Washington government in the strength of the de facto government. This confidence persists despite recent reports to the state department from the representatives of European governments depicting chaotic conditions throughout Mexico and predicting the early demise of the Carranza regime.

Won't Push Further South.

The conference has convinced officials here that Obregon, whose hostility to Carranza has been an open secret, is, for the present at least, loyal. This makes Carranza in the eyes of the administration here the strong man of Mexico. For the present, the American troops will remain on their present stations in Mexico, not proceeding further south. Carranza is expected to take up the prosecution of the search for Villa in vigorous fashion. Meanwhile, the war department will arrange for the withdrawal of the Americans as soon as possible, in line with the policy which President Wilson is known to have had in mind when he first sent Gen. Scott to the border.

Two Americans Killed.

Ottawa, May 8.—Frank Holmes, of Butte, Mont., and Amedee Samson, of Lewiston, Maine, were killed when in action, according to the overseas casualty list issued last night by the militia department. Ernest John Campbell, of Pittsburgh, Penn., is listed as seriously ill, and E. K. Russell, of Highbridge, N. Y., and Lloyd Shants, of Wenatchee, Wash. are among the wounded.

U-Boat Sinks French Ship.

London, May 5.—The sinking of a French fishing vessel, 150 miles from land, by a submarine is reported in an official communication issued this evening. Twenty-six sailors are still adrift.

Famous Polo Player May Be Bullet Victim

CAPTAIN CHEAPE ©1914 AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Capt. Leslie Cheape, one of the best polo plays Great Britain has produced, is among the "missing" in France. The young captain's brilliant playing and charming personality have made him very popular in the United States. He was one of the stars on the English team that wrested the championship from the American four at Whitby, L. I., two years ago.

SEE GERMAN NOTE AS A PEACE PLEA

Dutch and German Sources Both Declare America Has Been Given Opportunity.

London, May 6.—The Daily News gives a prominent place in today's issue to a long dispatch from Rotterdam, asserting that there is a strong belief in Holland that the German note to the United States was carefully prepared in the hope that it may lead eventually to peace negotiations. The dispatches say in part:

"There is a belief that behind the whole cloud of vague and conditional promises lies the hope that negotiations for peace will be opened with England through the mediation of the United States. According to this view, Germany hopes that Washington will open a discussion first on the questions of contraband and the naval blockade which will widen by easy stages to eventual discussion of possible peace conditions.

"In American circles in Berlin it is believed that Ambassador Gerard, during his recent visit to the kaiser's headquarters at the front, discussed matters far wider in range than merely the questions at issue between Berlin and Washington."

The Daily News correspondent also says that the Wolff Bureau sent out an article this week in which an anonymous neutral discusses the relations between Germany and the United States, and suggests that America now has an opportunity to lay the foundations for peace negotiations. This article appeared in the same issue of the German newspapers with the text of the reply to the American note. It says:

"This appears to be the historical opportunity for America. If the United States maintains an equally firm position against the starvation of Germany as against the German submarine warfare, then there will be an opening for the belligerents to consider how they can end this miserable war."

IN THE FRENCH PRESS

Paris, May 6.—"An impudent attempt to strike a bargain with the United States," was the characterization put on the German note in Paris today.

The Matin expressed the opinion that President Wilson could not accept it.

"Even if President Wilson should accept the reply," says the Petit Parisien, "the conflict would reopen anew tomorrow with another incident."

The Figaro and Journal unite in declaring that the note yields nothing but an empty promise.

The Journal calls the instrument "extremely perfidious, but conciliatory."

The Echo de Paris, said:

"Having failed in her attempt to blockade England, Germany seeks an accomplice, and she audaciously proposes to the United States to help her."

Gustave Herve, the famous French publicist, calls the note "a real ultimatum to President Wilson."

The Gallois takes the view that the reply doesn't necessarily imply a break, although it expresses doubt if the people of the United States receive the reply favorably.

$24,500,000 FOR FARM WORK GIVEN BY HOUSE

Washington, May 3.—The House, yesterday afternoon, passed the agricultural appropriatoin bill, providing practically $24,500,000 for agricultural departmental work.

ROOSEVELT INDORSED BY MISSISSIPPI MOOSE

Jackson, Miss., May 3.—Theodore Roosevelt was indorsed for the presidential nomination by Mississipp. Progressives yesterday. Preparedness was urged and the Democratic policy in Mexico was condemned.

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I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies to sew insoles; good pay weekly, goods cut ready for machine; transportation paid; no canvassing. Address with stamped envelope. No-Ak Insoles, Danville, Ill.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railrosd fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

$15 weekly collecting names at home. Can start immediately. Full instructions 10 cents silver; returned if dissatisfied. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

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Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for U. S. government life jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Men wanted to become auto chauffeurs; $18 to $30 week; earn while learning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-817, Rochester, N. Y.

$10 a day gathering evergreens, roots and herbs; 10c brings book and ware prices. Particulars free. Botanical C., New Haven, Conn.

AGENTS.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents, write for our latest model Kerosene Self-Heating Flatiron offer. Schubert, 3214-T So. Halsted, Chicago.

POULTRY

Superior day old chicks. Tested layers. Good, sturdy, pure blood stock. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Free catalog. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

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Resilver mirrors; full guaranteed instructions, 10c (coin). H. E. Aten, Garden Grove, Iowa.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen Wanted—Men who can sell things—A salesman from Iowa writes: "Took three orders today, made $22.60. My car fare and dinner was $2.60. How is that for a green man's first day—selling paints, lubricating and automobile oils and groceries. F. Hitchman, Hill Co., Chicago.

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FOR INVENTORS.

Inventor desiring capital to perfect or patent invention, write 121 Western Finance, Denver, Colorado.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted—Farms and ranches! Owners send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

Wanted—Farms; have 4,000 buyers describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

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Underground Treasures — How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

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Old false teeth. We pay $1 and up per set. Mail to Herwitz Bros. Co., 325 Central Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent. List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for invention. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

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'BILLY' SUNDAY ASSAILED; 'HEIGHT OF VULGARITY'

Kansas Professor Refuses to Approve Campaign.

Lawrence, Kan., May 3.—"If Billy Sunday isn't good enough for Princeton, he isn't good enough for K. U.," is the opinion of the majority of the faculty members of the University of Kansas.

Prof. F. H. Hodder went to the length of sending a signed communication to the Daily Kansan, the university paper, denouncing Sunday and his methods.

"To me Billy Sunday is the height of vulgarity," said Prof. Hodder. "I do not think it fitting for the university to put the stamp of approval on such men and the responsibility for his degrading influence rests with the executive force of the university."

The main opposition to Sunday has been on the ground that students are too highly emotional and easily influenced, and that such a radically emotional speaker as Sunday will completely carry the students off their feet.

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